The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 38.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

We are particularly gratified that we are privileged to announce what must, under the circumstances, be regarded as a very remarkable triumph for the Republican ticket in this city and Philadelphia. It was the first election under the new Constitution, and upon it hinged the elections which are to occur in the State next Fall. When advocating the new Constitution, we continually met the objection that it would, if adopted, give the State, and particularly the cities, to the Democrats, by the assertion that it need not do so, and, if Republicans were faithful to their principles, would not. We knew the almost desperate energy with which they had determined to fight the battle. They had consulted carefully, and knew the bearing of the municipal elections on the State canvass. In the event of success in these, their policy was mapped out, and they expected to capture the entire ticket. In this city their ticket was openly and deliberately selected with a view to success. It was designed to conciliate what were supposed to be popular and powerful interests, and they confidently anticipated the triumph of their candidates. In Philadelphia, where they were less confident, they threw the vail of "citizenship" over their ticket, and ought to win. We are gratified to say that in both instances they have met with defeat.

The GAZETTE felt impelled to place the canvass on the high ground of devotion to party principle. We did it deliberately, believing in what we advocated, and not resorting to it as a mere subterfuge to catch votes. We knew that efforts were being made to prejudice Mr. McCarthy, and were aware of the fact that there were sincere and true Republicans who would not give him their votes. We did not, and do not now, impugn their motives. We respect those who for conscience sake, break away from life-long associations and act independently. Yet we believe that the course pursued toward our ticket, while of honest intent, was an error. We are confident, now that the election is over, that it will be admitted that Republicanism involves principles, as well as men, and that of the two, principles are the most important. Such was our view, and hence we urged party faithfulness on the score of principle. We think we did right. We are gratified to say that our advocacy of the new Constitution, as right and desirable in itself, and as not endangering Republican supremacy, was successful; and that our vigorous support of the ticket, in the city canvass, vindicated our judgment, and illustrated our influence in Pittsburgh. And this is all the more conspicuous when it is remembered, that the journal claiming special influence in the city, was practically against the ticket.

In all this we do not mean to intimate that Mr. McCarthy is not, as a man, as worthy the Mayoralty as Mr. Guthrie. We believe he is. All that we said on this subject during the canvass, we wish it understood, is our deliberate judgment now. And we are gratified to say that he gives the strongest assurance, now that he is elected, that he will enforce the law, and impartially, carefully, and honestly administer the office to which he is elected. We fully believe that he will gratify, even his opponents, by his course of administration. His majority was a triumph. It reached 1,700, and exceeded, very greatly, general expectation. We do not think any one will suspect, for a moment, any form of unfairness. The regulations provided by the new Constitution were rigidly adhered to, and the result is a fair expression of the people's choice. By a large and honest majority of his fellow citizens' suffrages, Mr. McCarthy is the Mayor, elect.

Messrs. Magee and Snodgrass ran ahead of Mr. McCarthy, there being, in reality, but a slender contest against them. From the day of their nomination, their election was a foregone conclusion. We do not imagine that a single person, possessed of discrimination, doubted their election. As we said pending the canvass, they have been honest, faithful and courteous officials, and their election yesterday was a deserved compliment.

In Allegheny, the Citizens' candidate, Ormsby Phillips, Esq., was elected. He is a staunch Republican, and his candidacy grew out of a feeling engendered by what was considered unfairness at the primaries. The result shows that the people were in sympathy with him, and it is not, we think, any injury to the party that he is elected. It teaches that the most transparent fairness must be shown in securing the party nomination, if a man desires to be elected. Mr. Phillips' majority over Smith reaches 949, and over Fairley 34.

In other parts of the State, the same general tendency was manifested. In Johnstown the Republicans carried their ticket by two hundred and sixteen majority, electing Bowman, Burgess. In Kittanning there were three candidates in the field, but Mechling, Republican, received a plurality of the votes cast. Philadelphia we speak of elsewhere.

Thus we have triumphed in the State. It proves that the new Constitution has rather strengthened than weakened the party; and we believe our greatest triumphs under it, are yet to come.

PHILADELPHIA VINDICATED.

Perhaps the most impudent effort made recently, by a few political adventurers, to seize upon power, was that which was yesterday rebuked by the people of Philadelphia. Forney and McClure had set out to capture the city government. They managed to secure control of the Democratic organization, and, by using as well, the name of Reform, sought to secure enough strength to answer their purpose. They inaugurated a canvass of unexampled boldness and audacity, and employed every resource at their command to compass success. We are gratified to say that they have been thoroughly and completely beaten, Stokely being elected Mayor by a majority of 10,000. We have not the space for extended comments. Well done, Philadelphia.

Tallow as a Cure for Gapes.

One day I noticed a flock of eleven pure bred Crevecoeur chickens very bad with what is generally called "gapes." I remarked to the man that he would not have many chickens out of that lot. "Oh! never mind," says he, "I have got a cure for them from a neighbor woman, which is a common half-penny tallow candle melted and mixed into about a quart of oatmeal stirabout." The remedy was resorted to and the Crevecoeurs have every one recovered and grown into finely developed chickens. I have since tried this cure with invariable success, with Brahmas, Dorkings, etc.—*Cor. London Field.*

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Latest Dispatches from Various Quarters.

—The outstanding legal tenders yesterday amounted to $381,326,327.

—The jury in the case of Michael McKean, who killed his wife in Buffalo, has returned a verdict of murder in the second degree.

—A meeting of Boston merchants is talked of in Faneuil Hall, to protest against the confirmation of Simmons for Collector of that port.

—John H. Bennett, an engineer on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, died in Cairo last Monday night, from an overdose of laudanum. It is supposed to be a case of suicide.

—The State Grange of Ohio met in Xenia on Tuesday. This is the first annual meeting. The Secretary reported that 550 of 600 Granges in the State had been organized since last April.

—At the request of Americans residing in Berlin, Rev. J. P. Thompson is to deliver a lecture descriptive of the late anti-Catholic meeting in St. James Hall, London. He will also repeat his speech delivered on that occasion.

—The Boston *Advertiser* says: "The nomination of Wm. A. Simmons to be collector of the port of Boston was received with general incredulity. It is objectional from every point of view, and ought not to be confirmed."

—The Poland House Committee on Judiciary will to-day report favorably a bill providing for the appointment of a commission of inquiry to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic in its relations to pauperism, crime and public welfare.

—A change has been made in the original War Department order convening it containing the name of Col. J. J. Reynolds, of the Third Cavalry, in place of General Holt, as was at first intended.

—Page McCarty, recently convicted in Richmond, Va., of duelling, has been pardoned by Governor Kemper. The pardon sets forth that the sole ground upon which executive clemency is extended is that the physician's certificate says further confinement would be fatal to McCarthy.

—A dispatch from Sandusky, Ohio, says in the case of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company against Rush R. Sloane, the defendant failed to appear, and his bond of forty-six thousand dollars was declared forfeited. The excitement in regard to this matter is very great.

—A coal train going north on the Chicago and Alton Railroad ran of the track early yesterday morning at the south end of the bridge across the Kankakee river, the engine running on to the bridge and damaging the first span so as to render it impassable. None of the train employes were injured.

—The select committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia will not again meet for business until Governor Shepperd shall shall have furnished the detailed information required. The committee have not as yet called upon the memorialists to present specific charges and name witnesses.

—Dr. Beke, an English traveler, reports that he has discovered the true Mount Sinai. It is situated one day's journey northeast of the village of Okaba, Arabia, at an altitude of five thousand feet above the level of the sea. Dr. Beke says he found the remains of animals that had been sacrificed. He also discovered Sinaitic inscriptions, which he copied.

—The Secretary of the Navy has received a telegram from Commander Braine, commanding the United States steamer Juniata, dated Savannah, saying that he parted company with the monitor Dictator, which the Juniata had in tow, on the night of the 14th inst., off Charleston, the weather being thick and the sea running heavy at the time, and that the Dictator had not arrived at Savannah on the night of the 15th.

—The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided a case involving the validity of bonds issued to the Paris and Decatur Railroad Company by municipal corporations along its line. The court decided that the charter of the company confers no power on counties, towns or townships to issue bonds in aid of this railroad, that instrument containing only a vague provision to authorize persons, or the agent of any corporate body, to subscribe to the capital stock of the company. The amount of bonds issued by municipal corporations, which are thus declared illegal, is $363,000.

—A Tax-payers Convention met in Columbia, S. C., on Tuesday. Mr. Porter presided. In his address he showed by facts and figures that while the taxable property had declined from $500,000,000 to $175,000,000, the taxes had risen from $400,000 to over $2,500,000. The people are virtually required to pay twenty times as much as before the war. The bonded debt of the State is trebled. The amount of the floating debt is unknown. The legislative expenses have risen from $40,000 to $300,000, and the public printing from $5,000 to $2,390,000. Resolutions were adopted for the appointment of a standing committee, and for the appointment of a committee to take to Washington a petition to Congress for redress of their grievances.

CRIME.

—The robbers of the Adams Express agent at Granby City, Mo., a few nights ago, have been discovered and the money recovered.

—The jury in the case of John E. Simmons, charged with the murder of Nicholas W. Duryea, in New York, rendered a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. Sentence was deferred.

—McWalters and Croaten, who killed a German named Rolf at Nebraska City, Neb., a few days ago, have been captured. They are now in jail in Hamburg, Mo. A party of their friends tried to release them last Monday night, but were driven off by the Sheriff's posse.

—Charles Carter, a negro, who committed rape on an old German woman named Stahlen, near St. Charles, Mo., on Saturday evening last, was arrested on Monday, and after confessing the crime a desperate attempt was made to lynch him by citizens, but the officers finally lodged him in jail.

—All business was suspended in New Orleans yesterday, in order to participate in the Mardi Gras festival. It rained nearly all day in Memphis, but after it cleared up there was a grand procession. Among the special features was a representation of the temperance crusade women in a meeting around a Teutonic beer-vender, who was dealing out beer. In Evansville there was also a procession of about one thousand masks.

FOREIGN

—Ledrue Rollur is a candidate for the National Assembly of France from the Department of Vaneleuse.

—Two members of the late British Cabinet, Messrs. Cardwell and Chichester Fortescue, also Mr. Hammond, late of the Foreign Office, Sir Thomas Freemantle, and Viscount Enfield, will be called to the House of Lords.

—The trial of Joseph A. Freeman, charged with the murder of his mother at their house in Hoboken, a few weeks ago, was called on Tuesday in the Hudson county (N. J.) Court of Oyer and Terminer, and was postponed till March 9. The superintendent of the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum is inquiring into the mental condition of Freeman, and makes an affidavit that he will not be able to reach a conclusion before six weeks. Witnesses for the defense are also wanted from Wisconsin.

FIRES.

—A fire broke out in Olive Hall, in Sing Sing, on Tuesday morning, and before it was got under control destroyed twenty-six places of business, principally on Main, Spring and Leonard streets and Central avenue. Most of the buildings were of wood. Olive Hall was a new brick structure, four stories high. The fire originated from a heater in Olive Hall. Loss $115,000; insurance $77,000.

CASUALTIES.

An engine boiler at Catockton Furnace, Frederick county, Md., exploded on Tuesday morning, killing two negroes and wounding three others, one mortally.

A Secret for Ladies.

Oatmeal is good for something besides food. All young ladies who desire white hands will please hearken. It is only necessary to sleep in a pair of boxing-gloves, and for a bath oatmeal is excellent. If economically inclined and country-bred, it can be fed to the horses and cattle after being used. Oatmeal contains a small amount of oil that is good for the skin. To make the hands soft and white, one of the best things is to wear at night large mittens of cloth filled with wet bran or oatmeal, and tied closely at the wrists. A lady who had the whitest, softest hands in the country, confessed that she had a great deal of housework to do, and kept them white as any idler's by wearing bran mittens every night. The paste and poultices for the face owe most of their efficacy to their moisture, which dissolves the old, coarse skin, and to their protection from the air, which allows the new skin to become tender and delicate. Oatmeal paste is as efficacious as anything, though less agreeable than paste made with the white of egg, alum and rose water. The alum astringes the flesh and makes it firm, while the egg keeps it sufficiently soft, and the rose water perfumes the mixture and makes the curd not so hard.

FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

The Louisville and Portland Canal Bonds.

Exaggerations in Mr. Dawes' Recent Financial Speech.

Statement by the Secretary of the Treasury on the "Sanborn Contracts."

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1874.

Louisville and Portland Canal Bonds.

The bill to purchase the bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal, which passed the Senate some days ago, was before the House Sub-Committee on Commerce to day. It will be reported favorably by the sub committee, and has a good prospect of passage in the House. In regard to the claims of the ownership of the land in the vicinity of the canal, the Committee have ascertained that the whole matter of title was adjudicated by the United States Supreme Court long ago by a decision against the claimants.

Mr. Dawes' Financial Speech.

Mr. Dawes admits that his recent speech was exaggerated, and has sought to have Mr. Garfield make no further reply to it, but without success, for at the first opportunity, probably next week, Mr. Garfield will make an exhaustive reply, showing that Mr. Dawes represented the financial situation much worse than the facts warrant. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1874.

The Sanborn Contracts.

The Secretary of the Treasury to day sent to the House of Representatives the following communication in relation to the Sanborn contracts:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, February 17.—I have the honor to enclose herewith, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th inst., copies in full of all contracts made under the authority of the Treasury Department, in pursuance of the provisions of the first section of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, approved May 8th, 1872; also copies of all correspondence and orders of the department relative to said contracts, and schedules showing the entire amount of moneys collected under their contracts by Messrs. Malcom Campbell, John O. Sanborn and John Clark respectively, and how said moneys have been disposed of. No moneys have ever been collected or paid by the Treasury under other contracts. The papers herewith transmitted comprise copies of all contracts, schedules, receipts, certificates, checks and other correspondence having any bearing upon, or relating to any act or action hitherto taken by the Treasury Department under the provisions of the law referred to. In justice to the persons whose names are included in the lists accompanying the several contracts of those who are claimed to be indebted to the Government on account of taxes or otherwise, and who have not been proceeded against, permit me to add that no evidence whatever of such indebtedness has been presented to the department. All that is known to the department on the subject is what appears on said lists, which were necessary to be furnished in pursuance of the requirement of the first section of the act of May 8th, 1872, namely: that no person shall be employed under the provisions of this clause who shall not have fully set forth in a written statement, under oath, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, the character of the claim on which he proposes to recover or assist in recovering moneys for the United States under the laws, by a violation of which the same have been withheld, and the name of the person, firm or corporation having thus withheld such moneys, before the persons furnishing them could be employed.

[Signed] WM. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

HON. JAS. G. BLAIR, Speaker of the House.

It appears from the large mass of documents submitted that the collections on account of Sanborn's contracts amount in the aggregate to $427,000, of which there was paid to Sanborn $213,000, the balance being paid into the Treasury. The following are the names of parties where the amount collected exceeds $2,000: J. H. Gossler, $10,343 3–7, income tax; Daniel James, $11,684, income tax; Thos. H. Hubbard, $4,203, income tax; S. H. Gossler, Jr., $3,661, income tax; Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad, $2,202, tax on dividends; H. A. Scherffius, $2,199, legacy and succession; Martha Dorsheimer, $2,205, legacy and succession; White's Bank of Buffalo, $236, taxes on State deposits; Wm. Nelson, $3,357, legacy and succession; E. Ferguson & Co., $2,938, medicinal articles unstamped; Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., $9,688, tax on interest payments; Joel Hayden and Joel H. Hayden, Jr., $10,668, income tax; Morgan Delano, $2,294, legacy and succession; Wm. H. Wall $4,041, legacy and succession; John E. Wood, $14,684, legacy and succession; Lake shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, $3,539, tax on surplus profit; Benjamin D. Phillips, $2,412, legacy and succession; John J. Phelps, $14,820, legacy and succession; Geo. W. Williams & Co., $2,249, unpaid stamp duties; Cleat Rapids & Missouri River Railroad, $43,360, tax on interest on bonds; Chicago & Nebraska Railroad, $19,429, tax on interest on bonds; and St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, $3,339, tax on bonds.

The list embraces about one hundred and seventy-five names, the above being a specimen of the grounds upon which the collections were made. In smaller sums, however, the legacy and succession tax appears frequently to have been

JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1874.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum ..... $ 8 00
Do. for six months 5 00
Do. for three months 2 50
Do. for one month 1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier 15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscribers $1 50
Clubs of five 1 25
Clubs of ten 1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅛.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 82f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112⅛.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE has put in an appearance in Washington, creating a favorable impression upon those with whom he met.

THE Boston Collectorship is the cause of a fight that serves to warm up the blood of Sumner, Butler, and others, interested. Strong protests have been forwarded against the confirmation of Simmons as Collector of the Port at Boston, and Sumner and Butler are against him.

THE Pittsburgh bar yesterday gave fitting expression to its estimate of Hon. H. B. Swoope. A series of resolutions condensedly stated the estimate of him as a man and lawyer—and several gentlemen in speaking to the resolutions, made full and cordial recognition of his qualities.

GENERAL GONZALES has been elected President of San Domingo, in place of Baez, who is now in this country. It was expected that Gonzales would resent some of the severities practiced by Baez, but thus far he has been very mild and forbearing, and it is now thought he will make a popular President.

THE naval display, or manœuvres of the North Atlantic fleet, off the coast of Florida, have not proven remarkably successful, owing, chiefly, to the inexperience of the crews of the several vessels engaged. The movement of the fleet was slow and cautious, and the several signals were responded to, but not in that prompt manner that should be characteristic of such an exercise.

TREASURY-AGENT JAYNE, against whom serious complaints have been made, has resigned. He has been active in ferreting out those who have infracted the revenue laws, and naturally engendered hostility by this activity. The complaints of impure motives and methods have probably originated from interested parties. In the meantime Jayne has done well for himself, and can afford to retire.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is reported to be in a dying condition. Whether this report is true, or merely represents him in one of his feeble spells, it is hard to say. He, at times, seems like a dead man, and then rallies and shows more vitality than his emaciated system seemed capable of developing. He will doubtless succumb shortly to the inroads of disease, yet it is not safe to pronounce him dying until he is entirely past recuperation.

THE Geneva award is still troubling Congress, but not in a manner to benefit applicants for the little sum lodged in the Treasury. The probability is that Congress will do little or nothing toward furnishing a solution of the several speculative difficulties exisjing. Fifteen millions of dollars are enough to supply temptation even to a government, particularly when the individual claims against the fund are at best of rather a doubtful character.

THE election over, and we presume the Legislature will be the centre of interest, for a time. There are subjects pending, of great importance, as giving effect to the new Constitution. We are hoping that the session will be a short, but useful one, involving so much of legislation as may be needed, to give proper effect to the new Constitution. Various circumstances have served to distract attention, but now, we hope, legislation will be pushed forward with becoming energy.

THE ELECTION in Philadelphia passed off quietly yesterday, and at this writing there is every evidence that Stokely will be elected by a very large majority, Republicans firmly supporting the regular ticket, while Democrats refused to vote for McClure—and either did not vote at all, or voted, in large numbers, for Stokely. The recent canvass has been too transparent to deceive any, and honest Reformers were disgusted that Forney and McClure should assume to capture the city offices for their own advantage. The cry of Reform was utterly insincere, as was illustrated by the discovery of repeaters, brought on from Baltimore, in behalf of McClure.

THE speech of the Czar of Russia pledging, in company with his fellow monarchs, the peace of Europe, is, as we view it in the light of history, one of the suspicious events of the day. Very frequently, the great wars in Europe have been preceded by solemn assurances of peace. The elder Napoleon generally protested most loudly, that his intentions were of the best, when about to precipitate a great war. The Third Napoleon declared that the Empire was peace, and forthwith precipitated the war with Germany. We do not suspect the Czar of being governed by sinister ideas, and have no doubt of the sincerity of his utterances; yet France and Germany are straining every nerve in warlike preparations.

THIS city and State have been very plentifully supplied with elections for a time past, and we will now look forward to a period of rest from political strife. The election in October last was preceded by considerable agitation, and following it came the November elections in surrounding States, which claimed considerable attention from the Pennsylvania press; then the December vote on city officials, after which the Constitution was ratified at a general election. Now we are having a new election under this Constitution, for city officials. The election over, and we are certainly entitled to quietness for awhile. The next election will come in November, and will include members of Congress, Senators, and members of the Legislature, and other officials. But we will have a quiet Summer, and the more active features of the canvass will develop when the heat of Summer is past.

THE rumored resignation of Gladstone puts an end to the present condition of things in England, and will inaugurate Disraeli's lease of power. There are some curious features in the English manner of Government. The electoral system in this country has been objected to, on the ground of its possible uncertainty and complications. There is no law requiring electors to cast their votes for any given person,—the whole matter is left to sense of honor. In England, an election really involves the elevation of one of two men to power,—neither of whom is nominated, or directly voted for, or openly indicated in any authoritative way. In appearance it is merely a parliamentary issue,—the election of certain men to represent certain ...cate, with unerring ...e the actual ruler of ...en seems never to ... the force of this un... man is known who it to ... as certainly as though ... and elected under the forms of law. Thus, in obedience to an unwritten law, the spirit and purposes of the government are changed, and new policies and ideas brought to the front. In view of this, it is a grave question, whether we need specially fear the unwritten law that governs Electoral Colleges.

FREE BANKING.

The agreement to recommit Senator Cameron's bill, which provides for free banking,—in the double sense that national banks shall be freely established and issue notes to any extent they may desire, subject to the safeguards at present existing,—indicates that this measure may be accepted by the Senate. Senator Morton yields to it, and even Senator Sherman remits, in its favor, much of the hostility he usually displays toward measures not distinctively his own. We do not think it in all respects the best measure that could be provided, but it is immensely better than what we now have. It has the merit of totally disconnecting the government from the increase of currency, except as it shall watch over, and protect the circulation of the banks. But the increased circulation will in no sense represent an increase of the national debt; but, on the contrary, ought to be made a source of revenue to the United States Treasury. The notes issued will be distinctively national bank notes, protected by Government endorsement, it being in turn protected by a deposit with its Treasurer, of bonds. Thus the status of the Government will remain precisely as it now is.

Free banking will, however, give the country an ample supply of currency. The profits of this currency issue will go to individuals—but this is a minor evil. The Government will derive a revenue, through taxation of the banks,—but not profit, direct, from circulation. Yet, on the other hand, it will avoid the cry that would be raised against its credit, in the event of increasing its own currency issue. We have urged, and still urge, that the great consideration is, to give the people the means of prosecuting their business enterprises. Senator Cameron uttered a forcible truth when he affirmed that it was the lack of currency, not its abundance, that fosters speculation. It is true. The entire history of speculation shows it. On the other hand, an ample supply of currency has prevented business failures, stimulated legitimate enterprise, and developed, with amazing rapidity, the real wealth of the country. But the time has come when this currency supply needs to be expanded. The farmers need cheap water and rail communication between the East and the West. We have vast mineral resources yet undeveloped. We have millions of fertile acres that must be brought under cultivation. The vast number of villages and towns that are springing up in every part of the land need public buildings, and permanent improvements. The South has its immense areas of rice and cotton lands, but not the capital to work them. Is it not folly—utter, absolute, criminal folly—to refuse the means for improvements?

In the great work of internal development, currency is what machinery is in mechanical enterprises. Without a sufficient supply, we may progress, but it will be as our fathers did, in stage coach, and canal days,—when small enterprises were necessitated by the smallness of the means for accomplishing them. Currency is not wealth,—it is merely the machinery by the use of which wealth is produced. It serves as a medium of exchange, whereby the laborer can avail himself of food, and comforts, in return for his labor; and the dealer can purchase goods, and the manufacturer carry forward his enterprises. The result of the complicated exchanges, of which currency is the medium, is the production of crops, the development of mines, the building of towns, railroads, manufactories, and all those things which represent actual wealth. With our currency properly secured, and not redundant in quantity, yet sufficient for the enterprise of the country, and we shall enter upon an era of rapid development.

We have held, and still urge, that this is the true road to specie payments. The moment we are independent of foreign countries, we are on the verge resumption. When we produce the several articles of manufacture we need, and reach a point where our exports shall equal or exceed our imports, we can speedily resume. The reason is plain,—we produce the gold necessary for the purpose. Is it not clear that the swiftest road to permanent resumption is that of development? Can we hope to export more than we import until we have the material to export? And is it not clear that when we import less iron, or silks, or cottons,—because we make for ourselves, we shall have the balance of trade with us? This done, and we can have specie payments.

KANSAS.

The New United States Senator—A Mild Winter, &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

OAKWOOD, NEAR PERRY, KANSAS, February 11, 1874.

Doubtless you and some of your readers would like to know something about ex-Governor Harvey, our new Senator. He is a man of about forty or forty-five years of age, stout, athletic, rather good looking, bearing the impress of good, hard common-sense, firmness and honesty. He is intelligent, but not brilliant; in short, a farmer from top to bottom.

A few weeks ago, before I had any idea that he would be chosen to the Senate, I visited him in company with the Rev. Dr. Reynolds, chaplain of Fort Riley. To reach his farm, we had to ride about five miles north of the Fort, over a very beautiful prairie country. We found him at home in his working garb, and were kindly and cordially received. His farm is a good one, and showed that the Governor is a real farmer. It was the first time I had met him; and I found that my preconceptions were a good deal at fault. I expected to find an older man, whose laboring days were pretty much over; I looked for a greater show of that dignity which is our usual ideal of a retired Chief Magistrate—something, in short, more than merely a respectable farmer. But I found more energy, more life, and I may say more solid intelligence than I looked for. His wife and children were in perfect keeping with both their chief and their surroundings. Our call was a very pleasant one, and I left with a decidedly good impression of my new acquaintance and friend. He gave us while there some magnificent apples of his own growing, for he has been on that farm since the troublesome times in Kansas. During the war of the rebellion he was a soldier—going in as a private, and coming out a captain.

Everybody has confidence in Harvey's honesty; and having had a good deal of intercourse with him since his election, I have great confidence in the solidity of his judgment. He reminds me a little of John Covode; but he is more gentle, more polished, and better educated than was the last named gentleman; but in strong native power they seem to be much alike.

There was not a trace of corruption in his election; nor was he chosen as a party man against any other party. Being a farmer, he was acceptable to the Grangers; but he is a sound Republican. As such, he was twice elected Governor, and in the Senate his position will not be dubious.

The winter here has been mild and remarkably free from the strong, sharp winds which we generally have. A week ago we had an unusually heavy snow, eight or nine inches here, and still more further west, but it is passing off rapidly. So far the wheat crop is promising. Corn, owing to the severe drought of last summer, is scarce, and worth fifty cents a bushel. Hay, for the same reason, is short, but the hot sun of last summer made the standing prairie grass into hay before the autumn frosts deprived it of its nourishing properties, and the cattle are feeding upon it, and getting along very well.

The people of Kansas are turning their attention strongly to their water power, which, if utilized, would make this a great manufacturing State. But I spoke to you of this some time ago, and shall not return to its discussion now.

Yours, truly, J. C.

THERE is small hope for female suffrage in Germany. Prince Bismarck's newspaper organ warns electors against allowing their wives to influence them in casting their votes, and is so ungallant, not to say so untruthful, as to add, "All the qualities of women are made to disturb and bewilder the factors of political life, and to bring misfortune on the affairs of man."

...d the ...

...ed, February 12th, comes on Sunday.

GENERAL and Mrs. McClellan are settled at Palermo, Italy, for the remainder of the winter.

MRS. JEFF DAVIS will remain in New Orleans during the absence of her husband in Europe.

GENERAL IRWIN MCDOWELL is expected soon to arrive in Augusta, Ga., on a tour of inspection.

GENERAL D. H. HILL claims that he is the "most successful raiser of crab-grass in Western North Carolina.

IN Hardin county, Iowa, is a family consisting of one Mr., one Mrs., and two Misses. Aggregate weight of the four, 1,150 pounds.

JOHNSON, who, after shooting a man on Monday night in Hoboken, was severely beaten by the crowd, died last Monday night of his injuries.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE has been interviewed, and the reporter concluded that he has no bias, but a decided opinion. He proposes to make Washington his home.

THE Jackson (Miss.) *Pilot* wants a new editor. The last editor "went out with a revolver to uphold one of his editorials and he returned in a wheelbarrow with a blanket over him."

THE will of the late Charles Astor Bristed Carl Benson, who died at Washington on the 14th of last month, has been admitted to probate. The amount devised was about $500,000.

THE new Chief Justice writes as badly as the worst of his profession. The fault is as old as Hamlet, who says:
"I once did hold it, as our statists do,
A baseness to write fair, and labored much
How to forget that learning."

THE Superintendent of Buildings of New York has gone to Philadelphia to examine into the case of the brewery which recently fell and cost so many lives. There are several large buildings in New York constructed on a similar plan.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE arrived in Washington on Monday night. He called upon the President at noon on Tuesday, and remaining until the Cabinet met, was formally presented to each member, when some time was passed in pleasant conversation.

ABOUT a year ago Mrs. George Skeldon, of Ansonia, Conn., eloped, taking her child with her. Subsequently her husband obtained a divorce. Now she has returned, and is surprised at the action of her husband, who won't take her back to his home again, because he has married another wife.

GOSSIP assigns two reasons for President Eliot's visit to Europe—one, to find a successor to Agassiz; the other, to perfect a system of commons for the new Memorial Hall, with its projected $25,000 kitchen apparatus and furniture, equal to feeding six hundred students at from $4 to $4.50 per week.

MR. HOFFMAN, of Dubuque, took out his wife's false teeth before planting her in the cold ground. He says that while admitting the propriety of weeping and wailing in the land to which the partner of his bosom has gone, he stands ready to pledge his last red that there shan't be any gnashing of them new $15 teeth.

THIRTY-SEVEN of the seventy-two United States Senators are accompanied by their wives, and nineteen have their daughters with them. Of the two hundred and ninety-eight Representatives and Delegates, one hundred and twenty-nine have their wives with them, and many of the others are accompanied by daughters and lady friends.

JOHN G. WHITTIER is spending the month of February with ex-Gov. Claflin in Boston. He is enthusiastic over the repeal of the Sumner resolution of censure. No triumph of his life, a correspondent writes, has moved him to profounder delight than the passage of the act of repeal, which was originated by himself, and which frees from censure the honored name of his friend.

THE announcement is made that Miss Seward will shortly give a literary entertainment in Washington. To this young lady—then Oliver Risley—William H. Seward proposed marriage, though many years her senior. The temptation of money and position was probably very great, but Miss Risley refused the offer. Subsequently she adopted her, and with him and his daughter she made that celebrated journey during which Mr. Seward received more attention than has ever been extended to an American citizen. At his death he bequeathed a fortune to her, who had been a most faithful and devoted daughter, and she now assumes the name of her generous and grateful friend.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

TWELVE hundred and forty-six new school houses have been built in Iowa during the past two years.

A COUPLE in Kansas lately paid their marriage fee in butter. Somebody suggests "that they belonged to the *creme de la creme*."

THE Roman Catholics of Boston have subscribed $70,000 for a new Episcopal residence, which shall be in keeping with their magnificent Cathedral.

A GERMAN, who fell down on the ice at Duluth, complacently remarked! "Sollenhimmeldonerwetterdiesideswalksizertruemmermanncherschlipponoud."

THE latest zoological curiosity is reported from Richmond, Va.—a dog with two tails! One of them, however, was an oxtail, and the dog carried it in his mouth.

Two hundred and forty-nine thousand five hundred and twenty-five males were assessed in Virginia with a capitation tax for 1872 and 1873—154,457 whites and 95,069 colored.

Two thousand dollars is a pretty high price to pay for a single rooster. That is what Mr. Davis of Portland has just given to Ira Batchelder for a black Spanish cock—considered the best game bird in the country.

THE largest country funeral ever witnessed in Ireland was that of Pat Ryan, of Treagh. There were over two hundred vehicles and eighty horse-men. The procession extended over two Irish miles of the road.

A PENNSYLVANIA couple lately had the bad taste to be married in a graveyard. This festive incident caused the worst pun we ever heard, for some wretch said: "But then, you know, it's cemeterial." Immaterial, indeed!

THE Siamese twins are not so much of a novelty, after all, but they have had the advantage of enormous advertising. There have been 500 recorded cases of double monsters of this kind, and several learned works have been written on them.

THE State of Minnesota contains about 50,000,000 acres of land, all told. Of this 12,200,000 acres have been granted to railway corporations, and are now held by them. That is to say, the railroads own more than one-fourth of all the lands in the State.

THE cucujo or fire fly of Brazil, is highly prized by the Brazilian ladies on account of the peculiar phosphorescent light it produces. The ladies are in the habit of trimming their dresses with these living diamonds, taking care to fasten them on in such a way that the insects may not be injured.

AN ingenious dyer out West used a poodle dog as an advertising agent. That variegated creature, through the art of his master, shows purple cars, an azure body, black fore legs, and yellow hind legs, bead emerald, and tail solferino. That dog should be named either Rainbow or Prism or Joseph.

A GERMAN congregation and pastor in Sandusky, Ohio, have made application for admission to the Episcopal Church. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Fisher, was formerly a Roman Catholic priest, a professor in a Roman Catholic seminary in Germany for many years, and is a man of learning and extensive reading.

A SLAB above a grave in Arkansas bears the following legend, evidently the tribute of a devoted but discriminating husband:

"She washed the children,
Fed the fowls,
And made her home
Resound with howls."

A YOUNG Parisian gentleman has acquired a taste for the flesh of dogs and cats. Lately he feasted upon a large and well cooked Tom, and was soon after seized with extremely unpleasant pains inside. Tom was avenged. He had died on a poisoned rat! The gentleman recovered, and now avows a preference for orthodox beef and conventional mutton.

THE Rev. Mr. Copeland was seen in Maquoketa, Iowa, a few days ago. A detective was hot after him. He had, the detective said, seduced and eloped with the wife and two children of a man of wealth and prominence in Canada, who was determined to bring him to justice. He also said that he was strongly suspected of being implicated in a cold-blooded murder committed in the same neighborhood just before the elopement.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

IT is now common for the State Granges to order cultivators and harvesters in large numbers direct from the manufacturers.

A SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) firm who have already supplied the Russian Government with 40,000 cavalry pistols, are now completing an order for 20,000 more.

THE miners of Colorado are seeking to have the mining laws of that Territory made uniform with those of the United States, especially in regard to the width of the lodes.

THERE are 2,121 clerks employed in the Treasury Department at Washington, of whom 511 are from the District of Columbia, 265 from New York, 253 from Pennsylvania, 145 from Ohio, and 122 from Massachusetts.

MR. HAIGHT, a boat-builder of Buffalo, proposes that the locks of the Erie Canal ...of boats ...passed through in ten minutes. A steamer, with three boats, would now take from 45 to 90 minutes to pass a lock.

THE laborers engaged in grading the Lowell & Anderson Railroad, in Massachusetts, struck on Monday morning. Saturday was pay day, when many found there was no money for them, after the price of their board was deducted. They now want more than one dollar a day, which is the present wages.

COAL from the Montevallo Mines in Alabama has recently been tested by officers of the United States at Pensacola, who report that they "find it to be clean and fair burning, making steam rapidly, with no clinker and very few ashes, and believe it compares favorably with the Cumberland, now used in the Department of Steam Engineering."

GALVESTON is evidently enjoying considerable prosperity. "Our wharves," a local paper says, "are lined with vessels, our presses overflowing with the fleecy staple. Even the streets are whitened with cotton, for which it is impossible to find shelter, and yet every train and every boat brings forward accessions to the already overstocked yards and warehouses."

THE fifth annual report of the statistics of Minnesota, just published, is a gratifying exhibit of industrial progress in that State. The agricultural returns for 1873 show an increase in the averages of all crops, except barley, rye, buckwheat and sorghum. The apple crop was small there as elsewhere, and the loss of stock by exposure during the severe winter of 1872-'3 was necessarily very large. The number of farms in the State at the close of 1870 was 46,500, and a gain of 11,870 is reported during the past three years.

IT has been proposed by a Constantinople paper that the European Powers purchase the Suez Canal, in order to reduce the tonnage dues, and thus render it more available for the commerce of the world. The canal is not now yielding much profit to its owners, but it is doubtful whether they will be induced to part with it, or that the other European nations would act in concert in regard to its purchase and management. The condition and prospects of the enterprise may be judged from the following results of the past three years' business:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
No. of vessels..	765	1,082	1,172
Tonnage.....	761,000	1,439,900	2,085,000
Receipts (gold)	$1,799,000	$3,281,500	$4,578,500

The large increase in the receipts during 1872 and 1873 is in part owing to the augmented tonnage dues imposed in July in the former year. The entire amount invested in the canal being $66,666,455, it is obvious that the dividends thus far must have been very small.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A DISPATCH from Hong Kong says: The Government has prohibited the publication of the *Progress* newspaper.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI is described as a tall, powerful man, with eyes as dark as night, a prominent nose, full lips, a lemon-colored complexion, a robust constitution, with attitudes and gestures that show him born to command.

A GRAND dinner was given in St. Petersburg on Sunday evening by the Czar to his royal visitors. In a speech he said the Emperor of Germany, the Queen of England, the Emperor of Austria and himself would preserve the peace of the world. The Prince of Wales bowed his acquiescence, while Emperor Francis Joseph answered by reiterating the sentiment.

THE *Figaro* says: "M. Capoul was a linendraper's assistant in Paris, Madame Nilsson was a common street-singing girl in Stockholm, Mr. Stanley was a merchant's clerk at Liverpool, Signor Campanini was a nobody, and Signor Aramburo very little more, in Italy. Mr. Sims Reeves was the son of a parish clerk in Kent, and M. Devillier was a cooper in Boulogne.

THE police force in the City of Paris costs an annual sum of about ten and a half millions of francs, of which the chief items of expenditures are the following: 1 Commissioner, 1 Sub-Commissioner, 1 Chef de Bureau, 24 clerks, 5 Superintendents of divisions, and 38 Commissaries, receiving together 141,550 francs; 25 principal Inspectors and 100 Brigadiers, costing 180,000 francs, and 700 Sub-Brigadiers and 6,800 ordinary police officers, whose pay amounts to 8,908,000 francs.

AMONG other public works in contemplation in Greece is the reconstruction of the port of Ægini at an outlay of 30,000 drachmas. The modern town of Ægini is built on the site of the ancient city, at the northwestern end of the island, which is almost eleven miles distant from Athens. The site is still marked by a Doric column, a remnant most probably of the Temple of Venus, to the south of which lay the principal port, another port being situated near this theatre. Both these ports are still clearly marked.

THE finest kitchen garden in France is that of Versailles. It belongs to the State and brings in a yearly revenue, taking good and bad years together, of about 20,000 francs. The Assembly has determined to apply this valuable property to the formation of a model market garden and school of horticulture. The details of the institution are not yet arranged, but it is presumed that it will be self supporting, and that it will render valuable assistance in the development of horticultural science in France.

HUMOROUS.

THIRTY women have been appointed postmistresses within the last three months. And why not? Don't it come natural to them to look after the mails?

AT a revival meeting in Montgomery county recently, a young convert forgave all his enemies, "especially the fellow who threw his pup into a yellow jacket's nest."

"WHERE were your children born?" asked a census-taker of a Corkonian mother. "Tim was born down assins, sir, and Bridget in the attic," was the lucid answer.

THE story that the Grand Duke Alexis recommends Russians to adopt the American dish of pork and beans, is said to have originated with a Cincinnati hog merchant. —*Albany Argus.*

"WHO hurt you, bub?" asked a pedestrian of a small boy who sat howling on the curbstone. "Johnny Kydd," sobbed the victim. "I'll see about him if he does it again," remarked the man, condoningly, but the boy suddenly stopped howling, and exclaimed: "Just leave him alone. When I grow up I'll get on the police force, and then I can belt him all I want to!"

AT a school examination an eloquent clergyman made a brief address to the pupils on the necessity of obeying their teachers and growing up loyal and useful citizens. To emphasize his remarks, he pointed to a large national flag spread on one side of the room, and inquired, "Boys, what is that flag for?" A little urchin, who understood the condition of the house better than the speaker, promptly answered, "To hide the dirt, sir?"

THE state of affairs below described was undoubtedly brought about by the panic:

A love sick young pair who had only a dollar
To pay to the priest for a conjugal collar,
Were told by the parson this regular fee
For marrying people was always a V.
"Nay, then," quoth the swain, "good parson, now come!
A dollar, I'm sure, ought to marry us some.
'Tis all I have got; you can take it, you know,
And marry us as far as the money will go."

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Democratic committee of Maine will not hold their conference this month to decide whether they will disband and form a new party.

THE Portsmouth *Chronicle*, of New Hamashire, says that the Democracy of the Granite State are lifeless, without money, and have no enthusiasm.

THE Republicans of Clarion have nominated T. S. Wilson, Esq., as their candidate for Burgess, and Messrs. C. A. Rankin and M. L. Ray for Town Council.

THE Republicans of Texas are considering a plan to divide that State into two States—Eastern and Western Texas—making a Republican and a Democratic State.

THE Atlanta *Herald* urges the Georgia Legislature to order the United States flag from the Capitol of that State, now that they have obtained all the favors wanted of the General Government.

THE Tennessee politicians are early in the field. The canvass for next Governor to succeed John C. Brown and for the next Senator to succeed Brownlow, whose term expires a year from next March, is beginning to be very animated.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. Z. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, Solicitor—John H. Keller.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

Lavielle's Lavielle's Lavielle's
Lavielle's Lavielle's Lavielle's
Lavielle's Lavielle's Lavielle's

DR. LAVIELLE'S GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.
A SURE CURE.
BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

They not only give relief from the most intolerable pain, but when the patient has kept his bed for months, one box will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days; in many cases of extreme torture relief has been obtained in two or three hours. Kept and for sale at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

WHEN YOU AND I WERE YOUNG.

I think of the time that is past, Maggie,
Of the years that are fled and gone,
When we were exulting in youth, Maggie,
And our hearts were merry with song;
When we tripped o'er the hills and vales, Maggie,
And plucked the fresh flowers from the thorn.
Oh, then were the days of our joys, Maggie,
When you and I were young.

How oft in the still hour of e'en, Maggie,
Have we sauntered o'er the green lawn,
Exchanging soft tokens of love, Maggie,
And dreaming of joys before to come.
The stars sparkled bright in the sky, Maggie,
And the moon spread her lustre around,
Soft zephyrs seemed whispering to us, Maggie,
That you and I were young.

I think of the faces and forms, Maggie,
That mingled their joys with our own;
When we traversed the fields and wood, Maggie,
Where we had appointed to roam.
We made the hills ring with our glee, Maggie,
As we romped, and we laughed, and we sung;
How sweet is the thought of those scenes, Maggie,
When you and I were young.

But where are those faces and forms, Maggie,
Those voices so full of delight;
Those romps, and those laughs, and those songs, Maggie,
That cheered us so oft in the night.
Take a lone walk to the church yard, Maggie,
And you'll learn from the wood and stone,
The last sad fate of those friends, dear Maggie,
Who lived when we were young.

A new set of rompers appear, Maggie,
To fill up our place in the scene;
Their frolics by night and by day, Maggie,
Remind us of what we have been;
Then let them enjoy their wild sport, Maggie,
Their songs, and their glee, and their fun;
We did the same thing long ago, Maggie,
When you and I were young.

And now we are both become old, Maggie,
And feel the depression of years;
No more we can join in those sports, Maggie,
That exalted our joys and cheers.
But, though age has crept upon us, Maggie,
And long years are pressing us down;
'Tis pleasing to dwell on the time, Maggie,
When you and I were young.

Though fortune has frowned on our love, Maggie,
And turned our engagements to nought,
We should think it is all for the best, Maggie,
And never repine at our lot.
Then let us rejoice in the past, Maggie,
And hope for the time that's to come;
For virtue has lighted our path, Maggie,
Since you and I were young.

P. C. P.

LOBSTERS.

Their Habits, Food and Growth.

A letter from S. M. Johnson, of Scituate Harbor, gives the following interesting information about the habits of the lobster: The time when they draw into shore for a better supply of food varies very much in different localities. We find them coming in as early as March or April in some places, while in others they do not make their appearance until May or June. Nor is their time of going or coming the same from year to year. Indeed, they seem to be somewhat erratic in their habits, and on that account comparatively little is known about them; and any observation made this year, however carefully, might the next lead to quite different conclusions. We mention this merely to show that in seeking for information we should not take the evidence of any one person as conclusive, though it might be perfectly correct so far as his observation went in that particular locality. They seem to move quite rapidly in their migrations, staying in one place only long enough to consume what food presents itself. They move in a solid column, the larger and stronger always in advance, while the rear, or last end of the school, presents a sorry appearance, composed, as it is, of the smallest, maimed and ill conditioned. They move on in this manner until they find themselves on the shoaler grounds, where the great variety and abundance of food seem to satisfy them; the food consists of muscles, clams, periwinkles, and the like. I would say in this connection that, though voracious in their habits, they are epicures as well in their choice of food, and are not easily enticed into traps, except with the freshest bait. They remain on these grounds the greater part of the Summer, many seeking the sandy banks and rocky crevices where they shed their shells, remaining in a semi-torpid condition during the change, venturing forth again as the shell becomes sufficiently hard and they become strong enough to defend themselves against nearly all kinds of fish, as they are easily captured and eaten while in this soft state. As the season advances we find them moving off shore in as hungry a condition as when they came in the Spring. It is probable that they seek the deep waters of the bay in Winter for the protection it affords during our severe storms and for the warmer temperature of the water, which is more congenial to them. In a general way this covers their movements so far as is known. Of their organism and structure, though curious and interesting, it is hardly necessary to speak further, as the practical results we wish to bring about are not to any great extent influenced by knowledge on this point, except in the manner in which they increase in size or grow. This change takes place only as the shell, which has become full, is sloughed off, another of larger size taking its place, the new one being fully formed under the old, and having something the appearance of India rubber, being very flexible and elastic. The time when this change takes place depends upon circumstances; but it is quite evident that all lobsters do not shed every year, and never do so until they have fully filled the old one, which is done more or less frequently, according to the quality of food they have been able to obtain.

A Cruel Wretch.

The Portland *Observer* has the following: Mr. E. P. Kelsey, Supervisor of Ionia township, owns a valuable span of horses, and a few days since he noticed that one of the animals refused to eat. He had in his employ a young Englishman named Harris, who for some time back had the care of the team, and Mr. Kelsey asked him if he knew what was the matter with the horse, and Harris replied that he did not. He then sent for his boarder, who lived near by, and he came and looked at the horse, and finally examined the horse's mouth, when it was discovered that the animal's tongue had been cut entirely off close up to the roots. Search was made about the barn, and the portion of the tongue cut off was found under a manger. Suspicion at once rested upon Harris, as he had before been known to cruelly beat the horses; and, upon being questioned, Harris confessed having first attempted tearing the horse's tongue out by the roots, but failing in this, he took his knife and cut the tongue off, in revenge for the horse having accidentally thrown its head around and hit him in the face. To conceal his crime, he had carefully washed the blood from the manger, and, as far as possible, removed evidences of the horrible deed.

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the several public the subject of rupture or hernia is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. An a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WILLIAM SEMPLE

DARK PRINTS At 6¼ Cents. New Styles.
SHIRTING PRINTS At 8½ Cents. A Great Bargain.
CRASH FOR TOWELS At 8½ Cents. All Pure Linen.
BLEACHED MUSLIN At 10 Cents. A Full Yard Wide.
HUCK TOWELING At 15 Cents. Wide and Heavy.
A Splendid Variety of TABLE LINENS.
Furniture Checks, CANTONS, Tickings, Checks
Linen Sheetings, CRASHES, Damask and Bath TOWELS.
CORNICES, Window Bindings, Window Blinds, Window Fixings, &c., &c., &c.
NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS

DARK PRINTS At 8½ Cents. New & Fast Colors.
HUCK TOWELS At 8½ Cents. All Pure Linen.
DAMASK TOWELING At 12½ Cents. Beautiful Patterns.
BLEACHED MUSLIN At 12½ Cents. Extra Good Value.
GRAY BLANKETS At $1.25. A Great Bargain.
Chinzes, Percales, PRINTS, Ginghams, &c., &c.
Sheeting Muslin, CUM SHEETING, Pillow Case Muslin.
Honey Comb Quilts, TOILET QUILTS, Marseilles Quilts.
STAIR RODS, TASSELS, BRACKETS, Curtain Tacks, &c.
NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

B. 128. B.

FEDERAL STREET.

Prompted by our past successful efforts, we beg to announce that we will devote especial attention to the purchase and sale of

BLACK SILKS,
BLACK ALPACAS,
BLACK CASHMERES,
And all kinds of
Black and Mourning
DRESS FABRICS
Known to the Trade. Also,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Dress Goods,
In all the New and Fashionable Tints, as soon as they appear in the Eastern Market.

REMEMBER.
BLACK SILKS,
Black Goods—All Kinds.
Choice Dress Goods
Our Specialties for this Season.

DEPEND UPON IT,
COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS,
AND
Low Prices for Quality,
Will be the "Order of the Day."

BOGGS & BUHL

128 Federal St.
ALLEGHENY.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

HENRY M'CALLUM,

CARPETS.

NO. 51 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS
REDUCED!

Brussels, Very Low.
Tapestries, Very Low.
2 and 3 Plies, Very Low.
Ingrains, Very Low.

Oil Cloths, Very Low.
Window Shades Very Low.
Mattings, Very Low.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

21 Fifth Avenue

THE OPPORTUNITY

Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manuf

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal, Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

DIRECTORS.

J. M. Gazzam,	And. J. Lea,
J. F. Smith,	Geo. M. Reed,
Samuel A. Long,	Frank Kuhn,
	A. J. Douthett.

JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

A. A. McCarty
64 FOURTH AVENUE,
BROKER,
DEALER IN
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Commercia Paper and Miscellaneous Securities.
ja12-134-MWF

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Pan Hugus, Christ. Siebert, F. Haberman, A. Groetzinger, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
6 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special Agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.

John Watt,	W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Neeb,	M. A. Sanner,
Joseph Wagener,	Joseph Flaccus,
C. H. Love,	J. C. Anderson,
W. McKee,	C. Schiefer,
James Irvin.	

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, 1874. }

The resumption of some of our manufactories and glass-making establishments already begins to show its influence in monetary circles. There was some first class paper offered at the banks yesterday, and very readily accepted. It is believed that more and more, as time passes, the surplus funds of the banks will be taken up, until business is at last in full operation, and a normal condition of things re-established.

There is some activity in local stocks, and an improved demand for real estate. The activity in this direction is, as we remarked yesterday, speculative in part, although we hear of instances where excellent properties have been purchased as investments.

The tendency of stocks yesterday was toward weakness, there being some indications of a bear movement in the market.

The following bonds and stock were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Allegheny Valley Railroad
7-40 bond . . . . . 90¼ per cent.
City of Titusville 10 per cent. bond . . . . . 90 per cent.
Exchange National Bank . . . 70

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Gold closed at	112¾	112¾
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	120⅜	120
5-20 1862	117	116¾
5-20—1864	119¾	119¾
" 1865	120¾	120⅜
" 1865 new.	119¾	119¾
" 1867	120⅜	120⅜
" 1868—coupons.	119¾	119¾
10-40's . . .	112¾	112¾
10-40's—coupons	115¾	115¾
Currency 6's . . .	116¾	116¾
New 5 per cents . . .	113⅝	113⅝
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	104¾	104
Erie	48¾	48¾
H. & E.	2	2
St. Paul	40¾	40¾
Do. preferred	73	73¾
Michigan Southern	92	92¼
Do. Central	90¾	91
North Western Common	58¾	58⅝
Do. preferred	75¾	75¾
Rock Island	107⅜	107⅞
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾
Toledo	84	83¾
Western Union Telegraph	76¾	76¾
Ohio & Mississippi	33¾	33¾
Union Pacific	55⅝	55⅝
Toledo & Wabash	51¾	51¾
Mariem	131¾	131½
Chicago and Alton	110	111¾
Adams Express	95¾	94
American Express	64½	64
U. S. Express	77	77
W., Fargo & Co. Express	75	77

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to day:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Penna. Central	51	51¾
" scrip	97¾	97¾
Reading	97¾	97¾
United Cos. of N. J.	123	123
Oil Creek	17¾	17¾
Lehigh Valley	60	60
A. V. R. R. 7-30	92	92
Central Transportation	43¾	42¾
Empire do.	50	50

NEW YORK, February 17, 1874.

Money was easy at 4@5. Sterling was quiet at 485 for sixty days and 488½ for sight. The customs receipts were $420,000. Gold closed at 112⅝, after selling at 112¾@112⅝. The carrying rates are 3 to 5 per cent. The Treasury disbursements were $58,000. The clearings were $59,000,000. Governments were firm. State bonds were quiet, with slight business, until lottery reporting to some from the President of the Western Union and Toledo, Wabash & Western companies were read announcing an increase in the capital stock of these companies, when the market declined from ½ to 3½ per cent., under a heavy pressure to sell. Subsequently it was ascertained that the letters were forgeries, when there was a rush to buy back the stock sold, and a recovery of from ½ to 3 per cent. took place in the general list, but at the final close this was partly lost. The principal activity was in Western Union, Union Pacific, Wabash, Lake Shore, Northwest, Ohio and Atlantic & Pacific preferred. The sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 165,000 shares, of which 49,000 were Western Union, 17,000 Union Pacific, 14,000 Wabash, 26,000 Lake Shore, 11,000 Northwest common, 7,000 Ohio's and 7 Atlantic and Pacific preferred. The

Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 120¾; 5-20's '62, 117¾; do. '64, 119⅝; do. '65, 120⅝; do. '65, new, 119⅝; do. '67, 120; do. '68, 120¾; new 5's, 115¾; 10-40's, 115⅞; currency 6's, 116¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 94¾; Tennessee, old, 84¼; do. new, 86; Virginia, new, 60; do. old, 37; North Carolina, old, 28; do. new, 18.

Stocks.—Canton, 76; Western Union Telegraph Co., 75¾; Quicksilver, 33; Adams Express, ex-div. 94; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 86½; American Express, 60; United States Express, 64½; Pacific Mail, 42; New York Central, 104¼; Erie, 48¾; do. preferred, 74; Harlem, 131½; do. preferred, 128; Michigan Central, 91; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87¼; Northwestern common, 58½; do. preferred, 75; Rock Island, 107; New Jersey Central, 105½; St. Paul, 40¾; do. preferred, 74; Toledo & Wabash, 10¾; do. preferred, 72; Fort Wayne, 93; Terre Haute, 14; do. preferred, 33; Chicago & Alton, 111¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 32; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 86½; Burlington & Quincy, 111½; Lake Shore, 81¾; Panama, 313; Illinois Central, 106; Union Pacific, 55¾; Central Pacific, 96¾; Union, 86; Hartford & Erie, 2¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 110¾.

LONDON, February 17—5 P. M.—Consols: money, 92@92½; account, 92¾. U. S. Bonds: 5-20s '65, 109¾; do '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 103¾; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central, 94¾; Erie, 44¾; do preferred, 69.

PARIS, February 17.—Rentes 58f 80c.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, February 17.—Cotton quiet at 8@8¾d; sales of 12,000 bales; American 9,500; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet; California white wheat average 12s 10d@13s; club 13s 4d@13s 7d; red western spring 11s 6d@12s 2d. Lard 44s 6d.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEES.

Lindsay & McC m	3	Lewis O & P m	2
Spang C & Co. m	3	Nimick and Co. m	31
Byers McC and Co. m	2	J W Porter. m	8
J Painter and Son. m	2		
Total			55
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.			
McKnight D & Co. o	2	Reese G & Co. o	2
Dilworth P & Co. p	4	Caughey & H. o	2
Pgh Bolt Co. o	1	Lucy Furnace. o	10
Shoenberger B & Co. o	15	Lloyd J. & B. p	10
Isabella Furnace. o	10		
Total			48
PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.			
J Moorhead. m	2	Caughey and H. m	5
Nimick & Co. m	7		
Total			14
ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.			
McKnight P & Co. m	1		

COMMERCIAL.
Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, February 17, 1874. }

Trade in general produce continues moderately active, all that can reasonably be expected under existing circumstances, and, if we are not mistaken, fully as good as it usually is at this particular time; furthermore, in addition to an average demand, prices are higher than usual, and farmers are realizing very full rates for everything they have to sell. The general outlook is very favorable for a good spring trade, and the fact that farmers are getting good rates for their products strengthens our merchants and manufacturers in the belief that they will have an increased country trade, a very important item.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 22@23; good to prime, 20@21; fair, 18@19. Roasted 1 pound packages, 26; loose, 24¾.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 80c; fair to prime old, 70@75.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 50@55, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾; Rangoon, 8@8¾.

HAY—Wagon hay was very dull in Allegheny yesterday and to-day. At 10 A. M. there was still some desirable remaining unsold, which was sold was within the range of $22@28 ₩ ton. Baled continues quiet and unchanged, ranging from $18@20 ₩ ton, according to quality.

HOMINY—$3.25@3.50 ₩ brl.

POTATOES—Peerless, Peach Blows and Early Rose, $1.25 ₩ bushel on track, and $1.35@1.40 in a jobbing way.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 10@12; Turkeys, 15@16. Ducks, 12@15.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, ₩ lb, 13, Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¾; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12 cts. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 18¾. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₩ dozen. Plain Shoulders, per lb 9¾. Clear Rib Sides, 8½c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c. Mess Pork, $16.50 ₩ brl. Refined Lard for shipping use, to tres, 10¾. Do. half bbls, 11c. Do. bkts 11¾. Do. in 3 lb. caddies, 12¾c. Do in 5 lb. 12½c. Do. in 10 lb. pails 12¾ ₩ pound. Do. in 20 lb pails, 13. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¾. Do. in 5 lb pails, 13¾c. Ham Sausage, 10.

RAGS—Mixed, 2½; Shoulders, 2¾; Sacks, 3.

SEEDS—Flax Seed in demand at $2.15. Timothy, $3.50@3.75. Clover, $5.75@6.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ₩ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

TALLOW—3@3½c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines, $1.03@1.03 ₩ gallon.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, February 17, 1874. }

The Crude market continues dull, and as compared with yesterday, prices are lower. We are cognizant of an offer to sell at $4.75, which is the lowest point touched for some days, equal to a fraction less than five cents per gallon delivered here. Refined, on the other hand, was stronger, at least for forward delivery, which is evident from the fact that April sold at 16c. We have no quotations for February or March, but the presumption is that these months remain about as last quoted, 15¾ for the former, and 15¾@15¾ for the latter. The market within the past few days has been working satisfactorily for refiners, for while the raw article has depreciated considerably in value, he product has held its own; it has been complained for some time past that there was no margin for manufacturers at the rates prevailing, but, as already hinted, the market is now moving in the right direction, and prices bid fair to be more equalized, so that everything it don't make so much difference to the refiner whether he pays one or two dollars for crude or sells dollars as far as profit is made on the product; the latter is much more important to him than the former.

The barrel market continues quiet and unchanged; countries, $1.10; city make, $1.15.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Stevenson	Liberty O. W.	3.3
Stevenson	Eagle O. W.	228
Stevenson	Peerless O. W.	2.2
Duncan	Cosmos O. W.	217
Fisher Bros.	Citizens O. W.	80
Stevenson	Peerless O. W.	450
Stevenson	Central O. W.	2,497
Total.		3,722

New York Breadstuffs Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, February 15.—Our flour market the past week has been fairly active, and all low grades were in demand at improved prices until the close on Thursday, when, owing to the local and shipping demand abated, and to effect sales of superfine and shipping extras a concession of 10@15c ₩ brl has been submitted to, but the advance in good No. 2 has been sustained with a brisk demand and very light stock. Early in the week the demand for shipping extras exceeded the supply, and sundry sales were made for next week, and also seller all of the month at $5.90@7.05, chiefly at $6.90@7. The private advices from Liverpool and Glasgow by cable since Tuesday has not been as favorable as many anticipated; in most cases shippers limits have been reduced, and notwithstanding the very limited stock of shipping extras, sellers since Wednesday have been compelled to yield to effect sales freely. In former years prior to the war, when the supply of Shipping grades was limited and the prices bid for were not satisfactory, receivers almost invariably placed it in store, and to some extent were able to control the market. But not so now, everything is done on a cash basis; the major part of the flour is paid for before it arrives, and when received in most cases is promptly sold, hence our mark et is extremely sensitive to the slightest change in Liverpool. The arrivals of the low grades of Minnesota Wisconsin and Iowa Extras, valued heretofore at $5.25@5.60, have been large and we find the stock is quite large, and to effect sales of them receivers have been compelled to submit to a decline of 25c ₩ brl. The low and medium grades of winter wheat extras have been in very moderate demand, and could only be sold promptly by making further concessions and we have had to note much irregularity in the sales. In Winter Wheat brands the business of the week has been very unsatisfactory. Choice brands of Minnesota have been in fair request, and prices have been well maintained. Choice Family grades have been held but have sold slowly. The exports of the week have been 37,000 barrels against 24,749 brls the corresponding week last year.

We have had a moderately active and variable wheat market; the demand has been chiefly for good and choice spring for export, and under the reduced limit to shippers' orders, holders have been compelled to make further concession to make sales freely, and in common ungraded spring a considerable decline has been submitted to. We have had much irregularity in the sales, chiefly owing to the condition of the wheat offered and the urgency of delivery; all this would be avoided if we had elevators at the termini of the various railways, and thereby an immense saving would be made, and the business which is now subject to so much vexatious delay and severe losses would be carried on with the same facilities as are enjoyed at Chicago and Milwaukee. A careful and rigid inspection of grain has been imperatively demanded for years past, and we are pleased to learn a movement is now on foot that will accomplish the object so long desired. Really good No. 2 spring has been in good request, and being in limited supply, has been far better sustained than other descriptions, and has been sold to some extent for the early future at full prices. In winter wheat very little has been done, and sales could only be made by submitting lower figures, and we find values quite uncertain. Much of the wheat offered the past week is from states west of the Mississippi River, and we learn they still hold a liberal supply, and with ample railway facilities, tails supply is likely to be marketed are misdemeanors. Our millers have purchased quite freely of ordinary spring at the decline, but they cannot use winter to any advantage. The exports of the week have been 651,224 bushels, against 1919,93 bushels the corresponding week last year. We have added somewhat to our stock, chiefly of inferior spring.—Tribune.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 17, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull; nothing doing.

GRAIN—Wheat—Spring dull and unsettled; No. 1 spring $1.19¾@1.19¾; No. 2 $1.17¼ cash; $1.17¼ seller March; $1.19¾ seller April; No. 3 $1.13. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 54¾@55c cash; 58¾c seller March; 56¼c seller April. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2 41¼c cash; 41¾c seller March; 47¼c seller May. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1 fresh 82@83¾. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 2 $1.76@1.80; No. 3 nominal at $1.43@1.65.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined; $14.15 cash or seller March; $14.35@14.40 seller April. Lard dull, 8¾c cash or seller March. Bulk meats steady, moderate demand; shoulders 5¾c; short rib middles seller April 7¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull; $6.25.

WHISKY—Dull and unsettled; 95c sold, 96c asked.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Cotton easier; 16¼c. Flour dull; receipts 15,000; super western and State, $5.20@5.60; common to good $5.40@6.60; good to choice $6.70@6.90. Whisky quiet at $1.02. Wheat heavy and lower; No 2 spring $1.47@1.50; No 2 Milwaukee $1.52@1.55; Iowa and Minnesota spring $1.47@1.54; No 1 spring $1.56@1.59; white spring $1.57. Rye and Barley quiet and unchanged. Malt unchanged. Corn quiet; new western mixed afloat 76@79c; new white western 78½c. Oats dull and lower; mixed western 59@61c; white 60@61½c. Hay, Hops, Coffee, Molasses and Rice unchanged. Sugar lower at 7¾c. Petroleum firmer; crude 7¾c; refined 18¾c. Turpentine steady at 49¾c. Eggs heavy at 20@25c. Pork heavy at $16. Beef and Cut meats unchanged. Middles steady; long clear 8¾c; short 9¾c. Lard easier at 9 7-16c. Butter firm at 25@37c. Cheese firm at 11@13½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 17.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand at 15¾c. Flour very dull at $6.90@7.15. Wheat dull at 59@61c. Oats quiet at 47@53c. Rye dull; No. 1 $1.01@1.02. Barley firm; fall No. 2 $1.80@1.85. Pork quiet at $15. Lard quiet at 8¾@9¼c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 5¾c; sides 7¾@7¾c. Bacon steady at 8¾@8¾@8¾c. Hogs dull; no choice offering; light $5.00@5.25; heavy $5.90@5.95; receipts 1,200; shipments 1,260. Whisky firm at 95c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.21; No. 2 $1.18¾. Oats quiet; No. 2 40c. Corn: demand fair and market firm; No. 2 mixed 56c. Rye: demand fair and market firm; No. 1 68c. Barley: demand fair and market firm; No. 2 $1.75.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 17.—Flour very dull; superfine $5@6. Wheat dull at $1.55@1.60. Corn dull and lower at 75c. Oats steady at 55@56c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal at 24@26c. Whisky nominal at 93@$1.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 17.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull and declined; No. 3 white Wabash $1.47¾; extra white Michigan $1.66, amber $1.47. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, spot, new, 59½c; seller April 65¾; seller May 67c. Oats dull and lower; Michigan 47a.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.—Flour quiet; superfine $5.25; Ohio and Indiana extra family, $7.50@8.00. Wheat quiet; red $1.57@1.62. Corn dull; 77c. Oats 65@70c. Petroleum firm, but unchanged. Whisky $1.01.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 17.—Wheat steady and quiet; No 1 red $1.56@1.57; No 2 $1.45. Corn quiet; old 69@70c; new 65@66c. Oats steady; No 1 State 45c; No 2 46c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 17.—Cotton steady; moderate demand; 12¾@13¾c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm and lower; $1.09.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 17.—Cotton quiet; 15½c. Flour, Grain and Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky 94½c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 17.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.39. Corn quiet; 80c. Barley nominal.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, February 17.—Cattle: receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,207 head; total for week 4,267; market slow, and early in the morning at a dead lock; buyers and sellers strong ¼ to ½ apart; owners holding for last week's prices, which could not be realized; eastern buyers holding off for a decline, with appearances in their favor. Sheep and lambs: receipts 200 head; total for the week 11,200; market slow, with buyers and sellers wide apart, owners asking an advance, which could not be obtained; western sheep $5.25@7. Hogs: receipts, including reported arrivals, 800 head; total for the week 8,300, against 12,900 same time last week; market very dull at $5.12½@5.20; heavy hogs $5.75@5.90. The competition between the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and Erie Railway has reduced the freight on hogs to New York to 15c per cwt.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Hogs: receipts 2,600 head; market extremely dull at 5¼@5½c for live; 6¾@6¾c for city dressed; 6¾@7c for western.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.—Wool quiet and firm: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra, and above 54@56½c, extra 56@57c, medium 55@56c, coarse 54@55c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and western dne 50@52½c, medium 52¼@55c, coarse 45@50c, combing washed 62¼@66c, combing unwashed 42¼@43c; Canada combing 62@66c, unwashed 36@39c, coarse and medium washed 35@39c, tub washed 54@57½c, extra and merino pulled 45@50c, No. 1 and superfine pulled 45@50c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 17.—There was more activity in some departments of trade to day, but the general movement continues sluggish. Heavy standard sheetings are fairly active and closely sold up. Light brown cottons are quiet and accumulating. Cottonades are more active and firm. Prints are in good demand. Dress goods and Hosiery are improving. Woolens are in moderate demand.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—5 casks 6 brls, Central Ref Co; 51 brls molasses, J S Dilworth & Co; 6 hhds sugar, Watt L & Co; 10 brls flour, Shoenberger & Co; 250 sacks oats, J & W Fairley; 180 do, H J McCracken; 141 do, McBane & Al; 1 car potatoes, Voigt M & Co; 60 brls apples, W J Taylor; 11 brls glue, W Dravo & Co; 20 do oil meal, F W Jeanfluse; 30 bags oats, Arthurholt S & Co; 6 crts ware, M W Sackett; 12 sacks rye, A Bricker & Son; 5 cars o brls, R D Moore; 2 do, C A Wormcastle; 2 do tables, E Rosenbaum; 1 brl eggs, P Duff & Son; 12 do, J Beckert.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—10 sks c seed 1 brl rags, John S Call; 30 bags oats, H Ken; 20 brls flour J Lindsay Jr & Co; 80 do o spirits, Hostetter & S; 37 pkgs pickles, Dilworth Bro; 25 do, S F Dickinson; 4 cases 1 brl brls flour, Shoemaker & Co; 15 do m pork J Jones; 60 pkgs lard, J Wilson; 13 bxs sausage, J A Graff; 9 tubs butter, E Moye & Co; 2 sks flour sweepings, 1 car hay Keil & K; 6 pkgs pick es A Kirkpatrick & Co; 5 brls pickles, Knox & O; 35 do W Cooper & Co; 20 do W Hastings; 3 bxs soap S Delph; 25 do Dilworth Bro; 7 brls d poultry H Rea; 60 do flour owners; 100 do 50 cases tobacco A Kirkpatrick & Co; 30 bdls rags, Houck McG & Co; 1 car p lead Fahnestock W L Co; 1 do hay M Meek; 5 brls flour s ks do Hill & B; 10 brls do J W Anderson; 24 sks do C T Howe; 30 do Schnebach & H; 46 sks oats Keil & K; 15 dozen brooms Arbuckles & Co; 20 sks potatoes Bateman & Son; 40 brls flour E Fox & Co; 25 bibles Stemple & D; 16 bils apples H Meffenbacher Bro; 12 do Hill & B; 100 Livingston Bros; 5 rolls leather, Graham & S; 2 do, Seibert & B; 2 bxs butter, 1 brl eggs, McIntyre & Bro.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car staves, P Ruppert; 1 do, S D Moore; 10 bxs soap, Koerner Bro 20 sks flour, W F Hackney; 1 do, Dilworth Bro; 2 do, J Beckert; 1 do, Hostetter & Co; 1 do, Dilworth Bro; 2 do, Graff & Co; 1 do, Hostetter & Co; 1 do, Dilworth Bro; 1 do, Hostetter & Co; 1 do, Graff

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage Feb. 17, 1874.

Mrs. J. J. Boyd, Kittanning, Pa., 2c; Aggie Geordon, City, Pa., 2c; Mrs. Rose Gillespie, Freeport, Pa., 3c; Neal Gillespie, Freeport, Pa., 3c; Henry Hagan, City, Pa., 2c; D. M. Johnston, New York, 2c; David Moore, Gardner, Kan., 3c; Frank Young, Butler, Pa., 1c.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Sudden Death.

Yesterday morning Coroner McCallin held an inquest on the remains of Mrs. Ann Jones, who died suddenly at her home on Preble avenue, Allegheny, some time during the previous night. She retired to bed in her usual health, but in the morning was found dead, as stated. Dr. Riggs made a superficial examination, and gave as his opinion that death had resulted from heart disease. Mrs. Jones was but twenty-five years of age, and leaves a husband and two children to mourn her demise.

Eagle Rolling Mills To-Day.

To-day at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at auction on the premises, Thirty fourth ward, the Eagle Rolling Mills and Nail Factory, formerly operated by the Messrs. Wood. An excellent opportunity is offered to capitalists in the above valuable property, the machinery and works being in excellent condition and in readiness to start operations at any time. A ferry boat will leave the landing, foot of Penn street, every half hour for the sale.

A Murderer Wanted.

The Chief of Police received the following dispatch from Butler yesterday. No further information relative to it had been received up to last night, and no clue to the "wanted" individual has as yet turned up. The telegram was signed by John T. Kelley, Sheriff of the county.

Chief of Police, Pittsburgh: Look out for John H. Wise. He killed a man on Sunday night. He is twenty-five years of age, five feet eight inches high, has dark brown eyes. He had on a moustache and side whiskers, and a goatee. He wore brown and black striped pants, blue coat, brown cap. He is of middling build and rather good looking.

U. S. Marshal's Sale of Steamers.

The Monongahela wharf at the foot of Ferry street, was a point of considerable interest to river men and coal dealers yesterday. The occasion was the sale of three steamboats—the J. Sharp McDonald, Ballie and Oil Valley, by United States Marshal Hall. The bidding was quite lively, and the sale of all the steamers was effected in a remarkably short time at rates which, though low, compared well with the first cost of the boats, were still as high as could be expected. The J. S. McDonald, a large and powerful towboat, capable of taking 200,000 bushels down, was bid off by C. Neil & Oliver for $30,600, the Baltic to Captain Clark for $12,800, and the Oil Valley to J. C. Risher & Co., for $7,800.

THE TRUNK GAME.

Another Confidence Operation at the Depot.

In addition to the confidence game reported in another column, the police report that a man named Buxley had been fleeced out of $60 yesterday at the Union Depot, by a fraud whose business is to catch the unwary greenhorn. The plan adopted was the old trunk game, which is briefly this: Buxley met a new found friend and requested his help to carry a trunk a short distance. When the two reached the elevator building were stopped by an agent, who demanded seventy-nine dollars charged on the trunk. The owner hadn't that amount of money with him, but if his new friend could loan it to him till he could go across the street, he would be returned. The innocent man handed over the bills, and for ought we know, is still waiting at the elevator, wondering why his comrade of the big trunk and small morals does not come back.

INTERFERING WITH THE ELECTION.

A Sign of Old Times in the Fifth Ward.

The unterrified of the bloody Fifth, it seems, cannot regard an election in any other light than a Donnybrook fair in miniature, and whether there be room for legitimate excitement or not, they generally manage to make things lively around the polls under the most discouraging circumstances. Yesterday, for instance, should have passed off quietly, but nevertheless a disturbing element turned up, and the result was considerable ill feeling, a breach of the peace and a prosecution. The trouble was relative to one of the overseers of the election. One faction claimed that John Madden was a regular appointee of the court, while the other begged leave to differ. Madden and his friends insisted in their rights, and Gil. Rafferty didn't take that view of the question. Whereupon Madden made a few remarks which Mr. Rafferty considered as in the highest degree unparliamentary, and struck his opponent. The aggrieved party being in the interests of Mr. McGann, Mr. B. Rafferty's persistent toastmaster for Councilmanic honors, Mr. McGann, proceeded to the Mayor's office and sought to make an information for interfering with the election, as accused not being a resident of the ward. The charge is a serious one, and if pushed to conviction would result inconveniently to Rafferty.

SNEAK THIEVES.

Two Men Jailed for Stealing a Satchel of Sample Silverware.

Yesterday Detective Scott succeeded in arresting two young men in an underground oyster saloon on Smithfield street, near Virgin alley, on suspicion of having in their possession stolen property. The officer was enjoying a shave in the barber shop adjoining when the proprietor of the dive came and informed him that the men were in his establishment endeavoring to dispose of some silverware.

Summoning Detective Cupples they arrested the two and conveyed them and a carpetsack they had with them to Mayor's office. An examination showed the sack contained silverware in such variety as to indicate that it was used for samples, and had probably been purloined from some traveling agent. The prisoners gave their names as John Jones and George Simmons, and averred that they were employed by a New York firm to sell goods. They were committed to the lock up to await a hearing. In the meantime Mr. N. T. Tyon called at police headquarters and stated that a satchel belonging to him had been stolen from the St. James Hotel. The articles captured on Jones and Simmons were fully identified, and as corroborating the evidence was the positive affidavit of Dr. Ray Mayor O'Donnell committed them for trial.

The man Simmons will probably have an additional charge to answer, as a pawn ticket was found on him, calling for a fine overcoat. Looking, it was found he had spouted a dark green melton overcoat at De Ray's.

A CONFIDENCE "BEAT."

One More Warning for Unsophisticated Strangers—A Buckeye Farmer and a Union Depot Operator.

The old, old story, so often repeated, and which is now so stale, that it seems as though the most benighted ruralist of the backwoods would be, through the many publications thereof, fully posted and able to detect the fraud. The ancient game of confidence *par excellence*, the one more thread bare than any of the long practiced ones, but the one nevertheless which has bereft unsophisticated strangers to a greater extent than, maybe, all the rest combined, victimized another innocent countryman yesterday before the Union Depot. That it may be once again placed on record, and with the almost unique hope for wish that it may reach a few confiding natures that are not acquainted with this particular wile of the cities, this plain unvarnished tale is reproduced.

It is hardly necessary to state that the scene opens at the Union depot, where indeed the entire branch of business in this line is executed in its introductory stages. H. P. Ambrose, of Port Clinton, a little town near Lake Erie, and not far from Sandusky, Ohio, is "leading man." He is a farmer on his travels and with a wallet full of wealth in his pocket is perambulating the depot waiting for a train to take him hence to the Buckeye retreat. One need only glance at him to determine at once that he is reasonably substantial in the oily goods and decidedly permeated with greenness. And so the party who plays the star engagement in this little drama this ——he eyes Mr. Ambrose and calculates the ——re of currency and innocence. The latter, with the confidence born of a good address—of course he is "of good address"—all this class of peculators are—and approaches the Ohio farmer with a smiling countenance, a pleasant, common place remark, made in such a manner as to inspire confidence, and with very wicked designs. A few well directed remarks made by the old practitioner reveals whither Ambrose is bound, and a half hour's conversation places the parties on a footing which to the casual observer looks as though all the powers of friendship had been invoked to cement the intimacy. He is an Ohio man, too, (or else he prevaricates) and has his wife and children at the Monongahela house. The rest of his luggage, including several trunks, is at the U. S. Hotel, wherever that may be, and has recently arrived. Furthermore, its value is several hundred dollars, and he would like much to pay charges, only $220, and take it out. Would his friend Ambrose let him the money and take a check for $900 in security, until he could go to the Monongahela House to arrange for the payment of the loan? Of course he would! The pair then started for the well-known hostelry, and on the way met a third party who requested on Williams to settle that bill. This third party evidently under the impression that his "pal" had not yet succeeded in victimizing Ambrose, but a sign, evolved by the significant closing and opening of the eye put Olly Gammon No. 2 on his guard, and he left without pressing for the immediate payment of the debt he had been solicitous for but a few moments previously.

The two soon arrived at the Smithfield entrance of the Monongahela House, and Williams making an excuse for leaving his companion on the sidewalk, entered the building. Minutes elapsed, and Ambrose entered to inquire for his friend.

"Is James Williams stopping here?" he inquired of the clerk, and to which he receives an affirmative reply.

"I would like to see him if you please."

The card duly endorsed, "H. P. Ambrose," is taken up stairs, and soon the gentleman put in an appearance.

"But this isn't the man," says the Buckeye, "isn't there another Williams?"

Alas, there is but one, and it instantly becomes apparent that the confidence man had appropriated a respectable gentleman's name for the purpose of plundering Ambrose of his cash, and it was more than likely that while he had not gazed at the massive front of the hotel sixty seconds after the fraudulent Williams left him until the latter was making "a straight coal tat" out the Water street entrance, and down that thoroughfare. The cheated Ambrose has gone to his Yalamorosia, otherwise Port Clinton, and Det ective Herron was endeavouring yesterday to catch —— alias Williams.

The Surest! the Safest! the Most Convenient! the only Reliable Fire Kindler in the world. For sale at the Grocery Stores, Central Trading Co., 115 Second avenue, sole manufacturers.

McCARTHY'S VICTORY!!

The Glorious Results of Yesterday's Election—The Democracy Again Routed, Horse, Foot and Dragoon — A Victory Greater than the Most Sanguine Expected.

The Democratic Conundrum, "Where are We Now?"—The Last Nail in the Coffin.

The spacious appartments of the Lincoln Club rooms were thronged quite early in the evening by enthusiastic citizens, anxious to hear the exact result—the general result being a foregone conclusion—of the contest for city officers. The fact that under the law now in force the bonded count had become a thing of the past, it was impossible throughout the day to foretell the status of affairs so unerringly as in previous elections. The result was that a general lack of enthusiasm prevailed during the greater part of the time set aside for the polling, but after all was over reaction set in and no little anxiety was manifested at all hands to know exactly what the majority for the candidates might be in the different precincts and in the grand totals. It was not at all surprising, then, that Headquarters should be more than comfortably filled with voters awaiting the returns, and in view of a certain triumph, notwithstanding the boasts up to dark of the opposition, there should be no end of pleasant faces in the crowded building.

The first returns were slow coming in, and not until nearly ten o'clock was there any decided improvement in that respect. Those that did come in, however, were of the most cheering description, and were the cause for many hearty congratulations, though these partook more of a conversational nature than of the speech-making order. At 10:30 a sufficient number of precincts had been heard from to show that Mr. McCarthy's majority would be some hundreds greater than had been anticipated by the most sanguine friends, and from the modest thousand claimed early in the evening, the figures were rapidly climbing up until there was no question that he would go in by half again that number. About this time the general good feeling prevailing was enhanced by the announcement that Mayor Stokesley, of Philadelphia had beaten McClure 16,000. The dispatch containing the news was in the hands of Mr. Kirk and he was called upon to mount the table and give it to the assemblage. The following is the document.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17, 1874.

W. C. McCarthy.

Reform is the watchword. Retrenchment the Battle cry. Result, victory. The East salutes the West with 16,000 majority for the new Constitution. Philadelphia's answer to the calumny of friend.

R. W. MACKEY.

It may readily be supposed this telegram was received with enthusiastic and prolonged applause, and when the reading added still more to the jollity which characterized the entire evening. At midnight the returns footed up 1,545 majority for Mr. McCarthy, and it was generally admitted that the balance of the districts would swell this fully to 1,700, if not more. The throng gradually thinned out after this and as it became apparent every moment that all the returns could not be brought in before to day, every minute diminished the number until by midnight nearly all had sought their couches to listen on the pleasant dreams that should reasonably be expected to follow the satisfactory results presented below.

Wards.	Mayor. McCarthy.	Guthrie.	Hershberger
First	287	139	
Second	229	215	
Third	157	137	
Fourth	169	201	
Fifth	99	382	
Sixth	405	236	
Seventh	335	193	
Eighth	431	155	15
Ninth	258	247	
Tenth	140	168	
Eleventh	400	196	6
Thirteenth, 1 p.	224	108	
Thirteenth, 2 p.	50	29	
Fourteenth	321	252	
Fifteenth	281	194	
Eighteenth	49	91	
Nineteenth	140	179	
Twentieth	64	200	
Twenty-first, 1 p	220	172	14
Twenty second	14	36	4
Twenty third	138	165	
Twenty fourth	253	75	2
Twenty-fifth	248	197	26
Twenty-sixth	404	267	6
Twenty sev'th 1 p	44	166	
Twenty sev'th 2 p	75	2	2
Twenty eighth	267	200	25
Twenty-ninth	224	142	11
Thirtieth	189	104	5
Thirty-first	100	32	
Thirty-second	162	92	31
Thirty fourth	81	67	
Thirty-fifth	39	40	
Thirty sixth	43	107	123
Thirty-seventh	107	70	15

Treasurer.

Wards.	Mayes.	Ihmsen.	McGaw.
First	239	200	3
Second	280	171	
Third	157	137	
Fifth	119	370	
Fifth	403	231	
Seventh	391	107	9
Ninth	248	257	
Tenth	158	148	
Eleventh	397	197	3
Thirteenth, 1 pr.	235	97	
Fourteenth	390	187	2
Eighteenth	74	66	
Nineteenth	223	111	
Twentieth	209	58	
Twenty-first, 1 p	265	135	
Twenty-second	39	11	
Twenty-third	172	131	
Twenty fourth	268	103	
Twenty-fifth	235	211	1
Twenty-sixth	75	2	1
Thirty first	106	2	
Thirty-second	186	66	31
Thirty fifth	44	40	
Thirty-sixth	156	53	

Controller.

Wards.	Snodgrass.	Elder.	Morgan
First	211	218	
Second	269	176	3
Third	181	117	
Fifth	103	376	
Fifth	416	227	
Seventh	434	107	8
Ninth	249	257	
Tenth	144	188	
Eleventh	409	187	3
Thirteenth 1 p	243	93	
Fourteenth	378	204	2
Eighteenth	73	75	
Nineteenth	225	110	
Twentieth	205	62	
Twenty-first 1 p	271	132	
Twenty second	33	17	
Twenty-third	179	123	
Twenty-fourth	278	89	
Twenty fifth	358	69	
Twenty sev'th 2 p	106	2	1
Thirty first	182	68	32
Thirty second	149	54	
Thirty sixth	43	49	

The Ward Tickets.

The returns from ward officers indicate, so far as heard from, that the Republicans have swept the board and left but little consolation for their opponents. Owing to the difficulties already described we are unable to give particulars in this issue, but to-morrow, doubtless, the entire official list will be published. At three o'clock this morning the election officers in many districts were still hard at work counting the ballots.

Tycoon Repps.
New styles for Spring,
A. W. ERWIN & CO.

THE COURTS.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas.

[Before Judges Stowe and Collier.]

The session of this Court yesterday was much shorter than usual, owing to the fact that the lawyers engaged in the proceedings desired to attend the bar meeting called to take formal action on the death of United States District Attorney Swoope.

Watson vs. Horner, Wood & Co., previously reported, was adjourned over until to-day, on account of several of the jurors being engaged in serving on election boards.

McKinney vs. James T. Wood et al., action in replevin, previously reported, is still on trial before Judge Collier.

In the matter of the assignment of Abner J. Steele to W. L. Durant, the Court appointed W. Barton and John Schuman to appraise the estate and effects of the assignee.

Trial List for To-day.

Hutchison vs. Williams & Co.
Phillips vs. Cinley.
Waggner vs. Hartt, Sr.
Krelbisch vs. Stearn.
Call vs. Grimes.
Owens vs. Robinson township et al.
McGovern vs. the City Bank.
McNames vs. O'Neil.
Smith et al. vs. Canan et al.
Devore vs. Simpson et al.
Cunningham vs. Cunningham.
Ludgate vs. Judy Side B. & I. A. Good vs. Zuney.

District Court.

(Before Judges Ewing and White.)

As in the Common Pleas, this Court held a very short session, adjourning at noon, and not taking up any new cases of importance.

Gilmore vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., previously reported, had not been given to the jury at adjournment.

Ross vs. Maloney's executors, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $245.

Young & Booth, for use of S. S. Watterson, vs. A. P. Crozier, action on a book account, the jury brought in a verdict of $100 for plaintiff.

Trial List for To-day.

McDonald's for use, vs. O'Neil.
McDonald vs. McCartney et al.
Spengler vs. Meyer.
Gibson & Nelson vs. City of Pittsburgh.
Mellon vs. Baum.
Declet vs. Trapp.
Beisel vs. Garber.
Traurman et al. vs. Saul et al.
Mahon vs. Krugel.

To Young Men.

We understand that arrangements are being made for a union prayer meeting by the young men of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, to be held on Saturday evening of this week, in the Sabbath school room of the Fourth avenue Baptist Church (Rev. Dr. Pearson's), this city. Further notice in reference to the meeting will be given in Saturday's papers.

PHILLIPS PREVAILS.

The Decisive "34."

How the Election in Allegheny Passed Off—A Day of Quiet Work—The Regular Republican Nominee for Mayor Defeated.

The Excitement After the Polls Closed—The Receipt of the Returns—The Scales Long Hanging Doubtful—The Scene at Headquarters.

If the excitement in Pittsburgh in reference to the city election ran pretty high, it is entirely within bounds to say that it bore no comparison to the earnestness of the feeling in our sister city across the river, and the result was some what of an anomaly in municipal politics over there. For some time anterior to the election the matter of a selection for the Mayoralty had engaged the attention of the people, and there was a wide-spread feeling that the time had come for universal care in the selection of a Chief Magistrate. The result of the primaries did not help matters, but rather increased the dissatisfaction that had been brewing, especially in certain quarters, and led to "independent" movements, a triangular tussle, and a campaign which, for vigor in its management, has never, perhaps, been equalled in Allegheny.

The details of the preliminary canvass, as they were developed, were fully laid before our readers, and all that remains to complete this chapter in Allegheny city politics, is a record of the final struggle yesterday around the polls.

The evidences of the earnestness of the contending hosts was apparent yesterday morning for representatives of each were

ON HAND BRIGHT AN EARLY,

and, with munitions of war in full supply. The fact of a compact organization among each of the three parties contending for the prize, was all the more apparent from a recollection of the lack of previous "getting together" which was largely through a lack of organization, and the indications that all parties had made all possible preparation for a close contest, gave early indications of a day of earnest work, and "no chances for us."

For once election day was favored with weather that gave no excuse for any voter to stay away from the polls, and besides brought with it the double advantage of making the work of the friends of organization more comfort and exhilaration. The voting in a majority of the wards for the first two hours progressed slowly, but shortly after nine o'clock the ballots commenced to come in in pretty steadily, and the election officers from that out were scarcely found their hands full. As a general rule, the balloting was carried on with a quietness that was remarkable, and in that respect it certainly could not be exceeded in any city election that has been held here for years. The general closing of the headquarters for bibious refreshments throughout the city, the main source of spirit around the polls was cut off, but

THE PLACID CHARACTER OF THE VOTING

was perhaps due more directly to the fact that no "hourly counts" could be made, and footed up as an indictment for the day's proceedings by outside workers. Thus each party was compelled to work on in blissful ignorance of how matters stood, except as rough estimates could be made, but as these were not to be relied upon, they occasioned no excitement. Every man seemed to be too busy keeping to his own course to take time for boisterous display, and the result was eminently gratifying, especially to those to whom the excitements often indulged in on such occasions, are anything but congenial.

After the voting had progressed several hours, the statement was started and quickly went the rounds that the regular Republican nominee for Mayor was running behind, but the reliability of this statement was questioned, and was very generally scouted by the friends of the gentleman most directly interested. Later in the day, however, it became apparent, from the tough estimates made, that there was a sound basis for the report, and so the subsequent calculations were confined principally to the chances of the two independent nominees—Phillips, the Independent Republican, and Fairley, the Independent Democrat. The "cliphering" in this direction was so close, when the voting ceased in the evening, that each side claimed the victory, and was disposed to lounge in semi-jubilations, but the wiser ones conservatively held back their cheers, and awaited, though not without considerable anxiety, the official returns.

Each of the three candidates had his headquarters in the evening, Mr. Smith, the Republican nominee, had his reception at his office, corner of Ohio street and Union avenue, Mr. Phillips met friends at the office of the *Mail*, on Federal street; Mr Fairley held forth at a public house in the Diamond, and then the

GENERAL PUBLIC SELECTED CITY HALL

as their rendezvous. This latter place seemed to be the most popular, and in less than half an hour after the polls closed, the main hall in the city building was crowded with an excited throng, all clamorous for "the returns." Political enthusiasm is generally supposed to be of a heating character, but in this instance, although the temperature was so high, it was not sufficient to prevent an uncomfortable shiver, as the gentle zephyrs played through the hallway, and at last one suggestive individual started the cry "to the Common Council Chamber." The suggestion was heeded without delay, and in a few minutes that apartment was crowded as it had seldom been before. Several gentlemen well known in municipal politics arranged themselves at the Secretary's desk, prepared blank tables, and awaited the returns. The crowd was very slowly at first, but the crowd was good humored—especially a collection of representatives from the juvenile fraternity who had assembled in a solid phalanx in the corner of the room and enlivened the proceedings with their youthful hilarity.

THE FIRST RETURNS.

As the returns came in, they were recorded, and then announced, each announcement being followed with a cheer, more or less enthusiastic, as the case seemed to demand. Especially was this the case when the Seventh, after three of the wards had been received, commenced to make calculations on the result, and announced the relative positions of the candidates from the official figures. It soon became evident that the fight lay between Phillips and Fairley, and in all the subsequent announcements the majorities were calculated. The returns, however, did not come in fast enough to keep the secretaries busy, but the crowd evidently had gathered to see it out, and so waited with patience for the next installment. About half past ten o'clock the returns from the Seventh ward were announced giving Fairley a majority, with the First ward to hear from. The majority, as will be seen by the figures, was small, but it was sufficient to indicate that the latter had a good deal of anxiety to endure, and in this state of suspense the crowd were left for the next twenty minutes, until an enthusiastic Councilman, who could withstand the pressure no longer, volunteered to visit the First ward and ascertain the result. He returned, to say that if it was not favorable to Mr. Phillips, he would not return, but seek his "little bed." Fifteen minutes more of waiting and the Councilmanic hero, roseate with smiles, was observed approaching the stairs by a large majority. The fact was announced and he was greeted with a wild hurrah, which was subsequently repeated several times vigorously, when the secretaries made announcement of the figures. The result being that Phillips was elected by a majority of one, and there was a general hegira for "Phillips" by the crowd as it surged out of the building and went in quest of him.

In the meantime, while this scene was being enacted at City Hall, there was not so much enthusiasm at

MR. SMITH'S HEADQUARTERS.

This gentleman opened his office, as soon as the polls were closed, and sat in waiting to receive his friends and the returns. He was surrounded, as he had been before, by a company of his faithful workers, and though great joyousness did not prevail, there was no particular manifestations of discouragement, until some of the returns came in from wards, where it was evident, as he expressed it, his friends "had gone back on him." About nine o'clock Mr. Smith announced that he gave up the contest, and that in wards where he had expected to secure a proper support, he had not polled what was promised him.

About this time a courier arrived from the Second ward with the announcement of a majority of 228 for Phillips over the regular nominee, which called forth the remark from a gentleman who was reclining in a chair near the stove:

"Well, boys, that sends us loafers up to dry."

This facetious sally brought down the house, and in a measure restored the good humor of the entire party, who seemed to conclude it would be well to take the defeat philosophical, A press representative called upon Mr. Smith, and found him as obliging as usual, and frank in his expressions. In response to inquiries, he ascribed his defeat to the fact that the liquor league had "gone back on him," that they had held a meeting and resolved to oppose him, and refused to stand by Fairley. "Then, too," said he, "my German friends made a mistake by dividing their vote between Mr. Fairley and myself. I know he is a popular gentleman, but they should have voted for one or the other, and then I would gone through handsomely."

He did not pretend to explain this seeming defection, further than it was due to a feeling among many of them of personal friendship for Fairley, and that they thought he (Smith) strong enough without their united support.

Mr. Smith kept open house until all the returns were in, and then when the official result was figured up, closed doors.

THE PHILLIPS HEADQUARTERS.

At the Phillips headquarters there was happiness, which increased as the returns came in. Mr. Phillips was there in person, surrounded by his friends, among whom it was particularly noticeable were many gentlemen who are seldom seen in the political arena, but who manifested high enthusiasm on this occasion. Upon a large table at the rear of the counting-room there was spread a sheet upon which the returns were recorded as fast as they came in, and then announced to the crowd. The assemblage of outsiders filled the room outside the railing, and blocked up the street in front of the building. The crowd on the same principle that presages as those within, for the figures, as fast as they came in, were bulletined from the window, so that all might read. The scribes at the desk, kept figuring in the majority after each return, and there was a general rejoicing as Mr. Phillips' sum, total ran up among the hundreds. Gradually the figures were brought down until the climax was reached with the returns from the Seventh ward, which put Fairley in the lead by over 150 votes, with the First ward to hear from.

"Where is the First ward," chorused the crowd as this result was announced. "Can't some one get the figures?"

"Some one has gone," was the reply, "and we'll lay out that majority, gentleman."

This was greeted with a cheer, which, however, was not quite so hearty as its predecessors. For the next twenty minutes the greatest silence reigned, as the crowd waited, and the parties with figures looked over the list and tried by revision to reduce the odds. It was not successful, however, and there was a pretty general fear that the First ward might "go back" on expectations, which fear, however, was dissipated when the messenger from that district arrived and the footing up showed Phillips ahead with a small majority to spare.

MR. PHILLIPS' PIECE.

There was an immediate cry of "Phillips," "Phillips," but that gentleman, more calm than some of his adherents, expressed a desire to have the returns looked over again, to make sure of his success before he responded to their flattering call.

The Secretaries again run over the returns, and, the crowd again called for their man, who was at last induced to mount the table. When quiet had been restored he said:

"Gentlemen, I will not attempt a speech, but I will say I am very thankful to you for your support. [Cheers.] If I have the honor of occupying the chair of your Chief Magistrate I will, as far as I know how, administer the laws as I find them. [Cheers.] And in doing this I shall endeavor to treat every man as a man [cheers], and to administer justice in such a way as will protect our city, and merit your continued approval. Gentlemen, allow me again to thank you." [Cheers.]

The crowd being now in the humor for speech making, called successfully upon Messrs. R. C. Grier, Wm. Magraw, W. D. Moore, Commodore Kountz, W. B. Ross and others, all of whom claimed the victory as one, not of a partisan character, but an evidence that the general mass of the people had taken matters in their own hands. Speech-making and gratification continued until after eleven o'clock, and then the successful candidate was escorted home by a body guard of rapturous friends. This was the last gathering to disperse, and the city, after a day of political excitement never equalled in its annals before, once again settled down to its normal quietude.

The result of the day's work is seen from the following

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

WARDS.	Phillips.	Smith.	Fairley.	Scattering.
First	387	69	161	5
Second	442	195	204	13
Third, First pre	296	293	100	12
Third, Second pre	20	286	302	9
Fourth, First pre	303	119	274	4
Fourth, Second pre	75	104	145	
Fifth	376	111	152	2
Sixth	353	97	400	20
Seventh	51	214	328	20
Eighth	62	52	152	4
Ninth	78	22	145	33
Tenth	41	37	73	17
Eleventh	107	22	100	4
	2,570	1,621	2,536	130
Phillips over Fairley				34
Phillips over Smith				949

The figures as thus given, show a total vote of nearly 7,000. At the last mayoralty election the vote was 5,672, and the majority for the Republican candidate was 3,498. The large vote polled yesterday and the small majority are evidences of the nature of the struggle.

THE WARD TICKET.

The interest taken in the Mayoralty contest almost absorbed that in the ward tickets, but wherever there was contention in this direction. The general result was favorable to Republican nominees, but owing to the fact that the election officers were not through counting at three o'clock this morning, we are unable to present the official list.

AN $18,000 EQUITY SUIT.

A Bill in Equity Filed Against the Estate of the Late Captain James Wood—Difficulty on the Production of a Nut Machine.

An important bill in equity was filed yesterday in the District Court by James Rees, through his counsel John Barton, Esq., against James T. Wood, Charles A. Wood and B. P. Beath, executors of the late Captain James Wood. The plaintiff seeks to recover a large sum, alleged to be at least $15,000 to $18,009, which he claims is due him for royalty on a patent nut machine which he invented and which Captain Wood used in his mill on the South Side, without rendering full and final account of the production thereof. The bill sets forth substantially that on the 26th of August, 1851, letters patent for a new improved mode of manufacturing nuts and screws for bolts were issued to plaintiff and Henry Carter (now deceased), for the period of fourteen years. The parties erected an establishment in order to utilize their invention and commenced the manufacture of nuts and screws for bolts at Rebecca street, Pittsburgh, and continued the same, until March 29th, 1857, under the firm name of Carter & Rees, on which date the firm was dissolved. On the 15th of March, 1857, Carter assigned his interest to the business Charles Knapp, who formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Knapp & Carter, who afterwards associated with them J. W. Butler. The firm dissolved in September, 1857. When the plaintiff retired from the firm of Carter & Rees, he sold and assigned to the new firm of Knapp & Carter, all his right, title and interest in the letters patent in certain territory, embracing a number of Western States. The royalty agreed upon was $3 33⅓ per ton upon all nuts manufactured and sold by them or their assignees.

Between the date, August 26, 1851, when Carter and the plaintiff started the manufactory, and the 24th of September, 1857, when the firm of Knapp & Carter was dissolved, the co-partnership had been formed and was engaged in manufacturing hot pressed nuts in this city, claiming the right to do so under certain letters patent of the United States, issued to John Morrow, Andrew Harrigan and Patrick Haigh, under the firm name of Haigh, Harrupee & Co. This firm was composed of James Wood, Moses Chess, J. W. Wilson, Thompson Bell and Mark Sterling, under the firm name of Sterling & Co. On the 24th of September, 1857, in order to avoid the conflict, litigation and expense that must arise between the firm of Knapp & Carter and Sterling & Co., as each claimed a patent for substantially the same improvement, a written agreement was entered into between these firms, whereby the same were consolidated, and a new firm created under the firm name of Knapp, Carter, Wilson & Co. In order to facilitate this adjustment, plaintiff cancelled his then original agreement for royalty, and made a new one, by which he was to receive $1.66⅔ per ton from the new firm.

By the time the letters patent had expired, August 26th, 1865, the establishment of the new firm had become very extensive. In the meantime all the co-partners had retired or been purchased out by James Wood, who had become the sole owner of the property of the firm, including the letters patent. On July 1, 1865, and Wood sold and delivered to plaintiff and to Robert Creighton and James Ross, executors of Henry Carter, deceased, all his interest in the letter patent, whereby the title was again in the original patentees.

At the expiration of the patent a reissue was granted for seven years, and the sale right to manufacture was sold to James Wood as were the rights of the previous issue. The business was continued by the purchaser until November 7th, 1865, when he died, and the same was continued by his executors until August 26th, 1872, when the letters patent finally expired. During this time the plaintiff avers many thousands of tons of nuts and washers were manufactured and large sums of money were received by Wood or those acting under his authority from parties infringing and manufacturing under the patent. He complains that a full account of this and other amounts received have not been rendered, and that if a fair exhibit were made he would be entitled to from $15,000 to $18,000. The Court was therefore asked for the usual equitable relief.

POLICE ITEMS.

CORNELIUS JARVIS was jailed for a hearing yesterday, by Alderman McMasters, on a charge of larceny preferred by Mr. Hoffman.

In default of $5,000 bail, Albert Gordon was yesterday committed to jail by Deputy Mayor Neille, to answer a charge of felonious assault and battery. Otto Smith, prosecutor.

MICHAEL WOOD was yesterday committed to jail for trial, by Alderman Moreland, on a charge of maintaining a bawdy house. Bail was subsequently given and the prisoner released.

ALDERMAN BUTLER yesterday discharged Michael Bradford from jail, where he had been sojourning since the 31st of January, awaiting investigation into the charge of larceny preferred against him.

ROSA GASMAN was yesterday jailed, by Alderman Nichols, on a charge of felonious assault and battery. Gasman is the party who shot Burkhimer, and the latter's wound is of such a nature that the attending physician advises that bail be not taken.

Table Linens.

Rich Damask qualities,
Heavy German looms.
All at low prices.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.

Black Silks.

We call particular attention to our stock of silks, which, for quality and price, cannot be surpassed in either city.

They are from one of the best manufacturers in Europe, and are sold at a very small margin over the cost of importation.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
26 Fifth avenue, 172 and 174 Federal street,
Pittsburgh. Allegheny.

Call and See

Our new styles in
Imported Ottoman Shawls,
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
26 Fifth avenue, 172 and 174 Federal street,
Pittsburgh. Allegheny.

12½ Cents,

Special quality
of yard wide, soft finished,
Bleached Muslin,
For shirting.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
Federal street and Fifth avenue.

Farm For Sale,

Cheap; seventy-seven acres of good farming land, near the Perrysville plank road, will sell cheap if applied to soon, as I, the owner, will then rent it. C. H. LOVE, 121 Fourth avenue.

Black Alpacas,

Our own goods.
Best value in the market.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
Federal street and Fifth avenue.

Ottoman Shawls.

New and splended styles,
Just opened.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
Federal street and Fifth avenue.

Hats and Caps.

New goods, nobby, fancy and staple, in great variety and at prices to suit the closest buyers, at
GRAHAM & MCGREGOR'S,
46 Federal street,
Allegheny.

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue, tf

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

----Twenty-nine commitments to jail yesterday.

----The Lincoln club rooms were thronged with enthusiastic Republicans last night.

----Thirty-seven years ago the great strike of the iron-workers of this city and vicinity occurred.

----Allegheny is to have a Schiudery for the use and behoof of all dead animals found within the corporate limits.

----There was a very neat knock down at the Fifth ward polls yesterday, the only one of the kind we heard of in the city.

----We tender acknowledgments to Warden E. S. Wright, for a copy of the forty-seventh annual report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Western District.

----It is just fifty-nine years since the details of the battle of New Orleans were received in Pittsburgh. News did not travel as fast in those days as it does at the present time.

----Deputy Mayor Neille will this morning, investigate the alleged misdeeds attributed to the eight men now in the Allegheny lock-up, accused of complicity in the railway car robberies.

----The police report an inroad of confidence men at the Union Depot. Grangers having the stamp of innocence on their faces, and "stamps" of a more valuable description in their pockets, should make a note.

----Messrs. R. C. Schmeriz & Co. started up one of their window glass factories on Monday last, the blowers consenting to go to work at the reduction in wages. It is probable that others will soon follow suit.

----The alarm of fire from box 131 was occasioned by a slight blaze on the roof of a house on Carson street between Eleventh and Twelfth, South Side. Several embryo conflagrations have occurred in the same block within a few months.

----The GAZETTE'S wit seems to be lent, or—lost.—*Leader.* Truthful at last; as it was directed against the ruinous side of our miniature colemporary no doubt it was "lost," just as much as though pearls had been cast before swine.

----W. H. Cooper, the young man caught stealing gold pens and a lot of fancy articles from the store of W. Bittook & Co., Fifth avenue, had a hearing yesterday afternoon before Deputy Mayor O'Donnell, and was committed to jail to answer at court.

----Frank Kirtley has been in jail thirty days for the non-payment of costs in a case decided against him in the Criminal Court. Yesterday he paid $27 on account, leaving $6.50 still due, but Judge Sterrett informed him he would eat that amount out of the county before a settlement could be hoped for and ordered his discharge.

----Last night a car of the Ormsby line came dashing down Fourth avenue and before reaching Wood street ran on the mule attached and broke one of the animals legs.